SHAKESPEARE IN LOCKDOWN

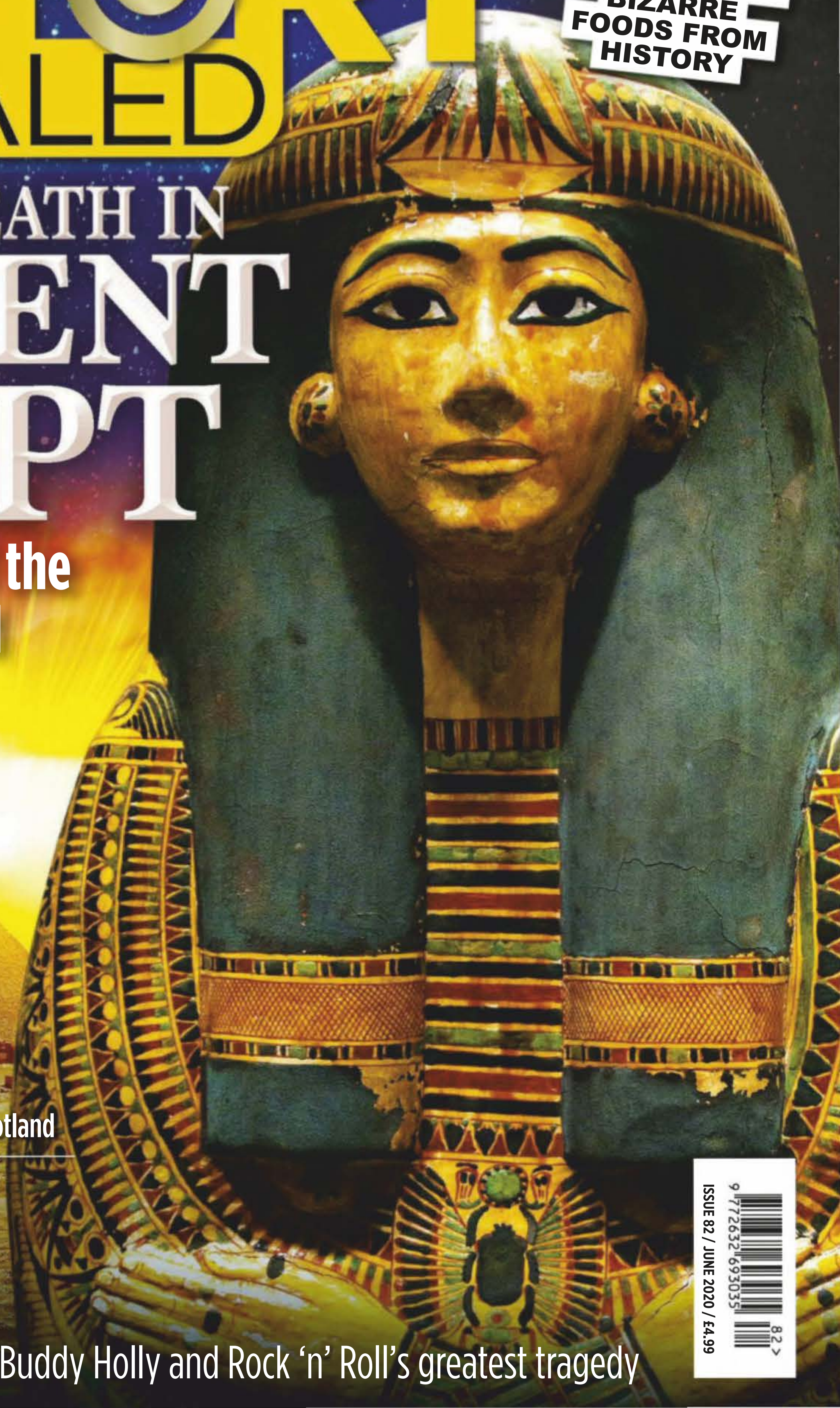
How the Bard, and others, turned isolation into inspiration

TUDOR TITANS

Royal rivalry at the Field of the Cloth of Gold

BBC
HISTORY REVEALED

DORMICE AND WHALE VOMIT BIZARRE FOODS FROM HISTORY



LIFE AND DEATH IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Secrets and myths of the Egyptian underworld

Houses through time

The changing face of British homes

Becoming Braveheart

How William Wallace became a hero of Scotland

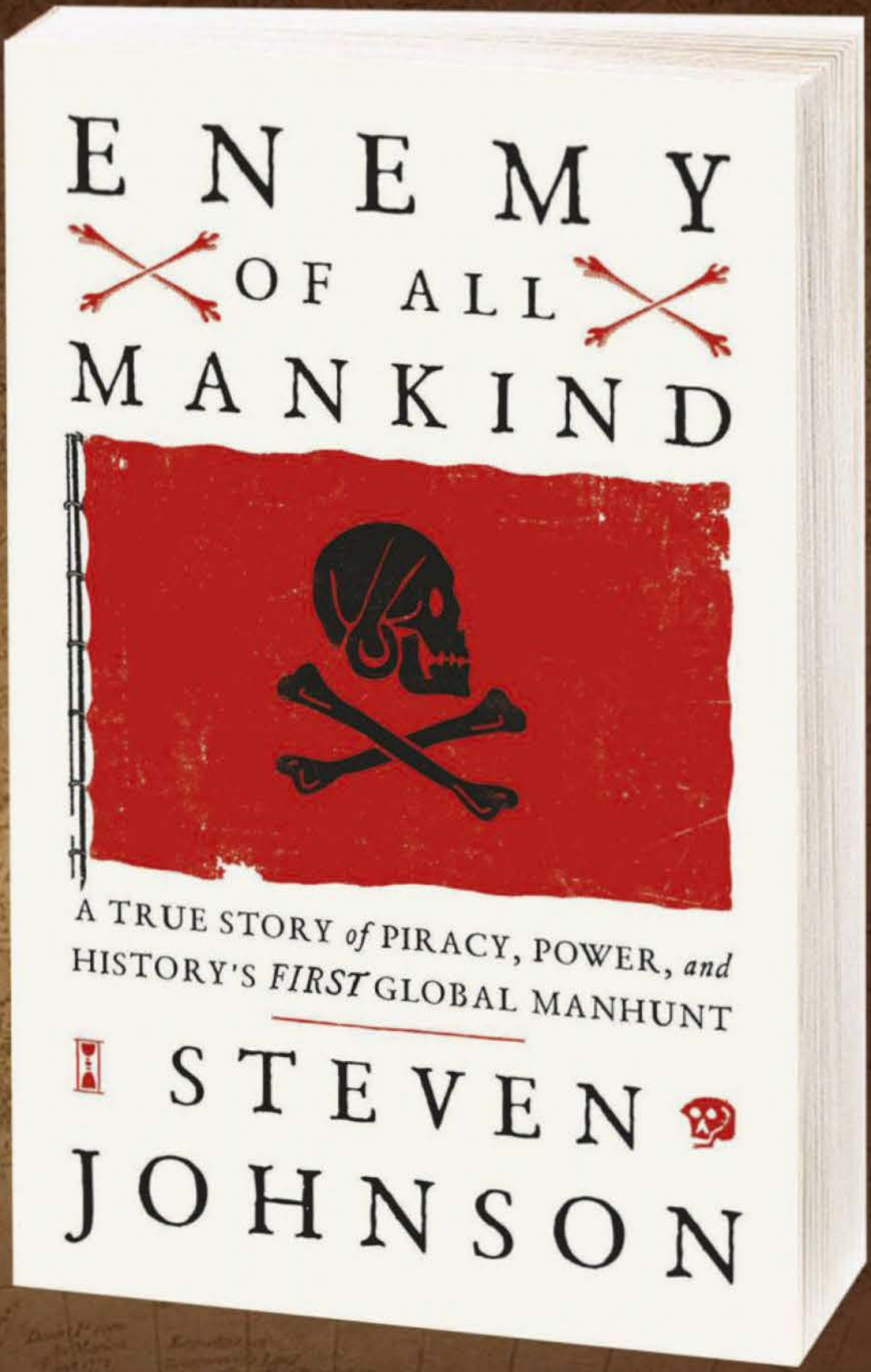
What if Magna Carta had never existed?

PLUS The Day the Music Died Buddy Holly and Rock 'n' Roll's greatest tragedy

ISSUE 82 / JUNE 2020 / £4.99

How Did One Notorious Pirate Spark Modern Capitalism?

FROM STEVEN JOHNSON, BESTSELLING AUTHOR OF *HOW WE GOT TO NOW*


ENEMY
OF ALL
MANKIND
A TRUE STORY *of* PIRACY, POWER, *and* HISTORY'S *FIRST* GLOBAL MANHUNT
STEVEN
JOHNSON

"A maven of the history of ideas."

—THE GUARDIAN

Henry Every was the 17th century's most notorious pirate. The press published wildly popular–and wildly inaccurate–reports of his nefarious adventures. *Enemy of All Mankind* focuses on one key event—the attack on an Indian treasure ship by Every and his crew. It's the gripping tale of one of the most lucrative crimes in history, the first international manhunt, and the trial of the 17th century.

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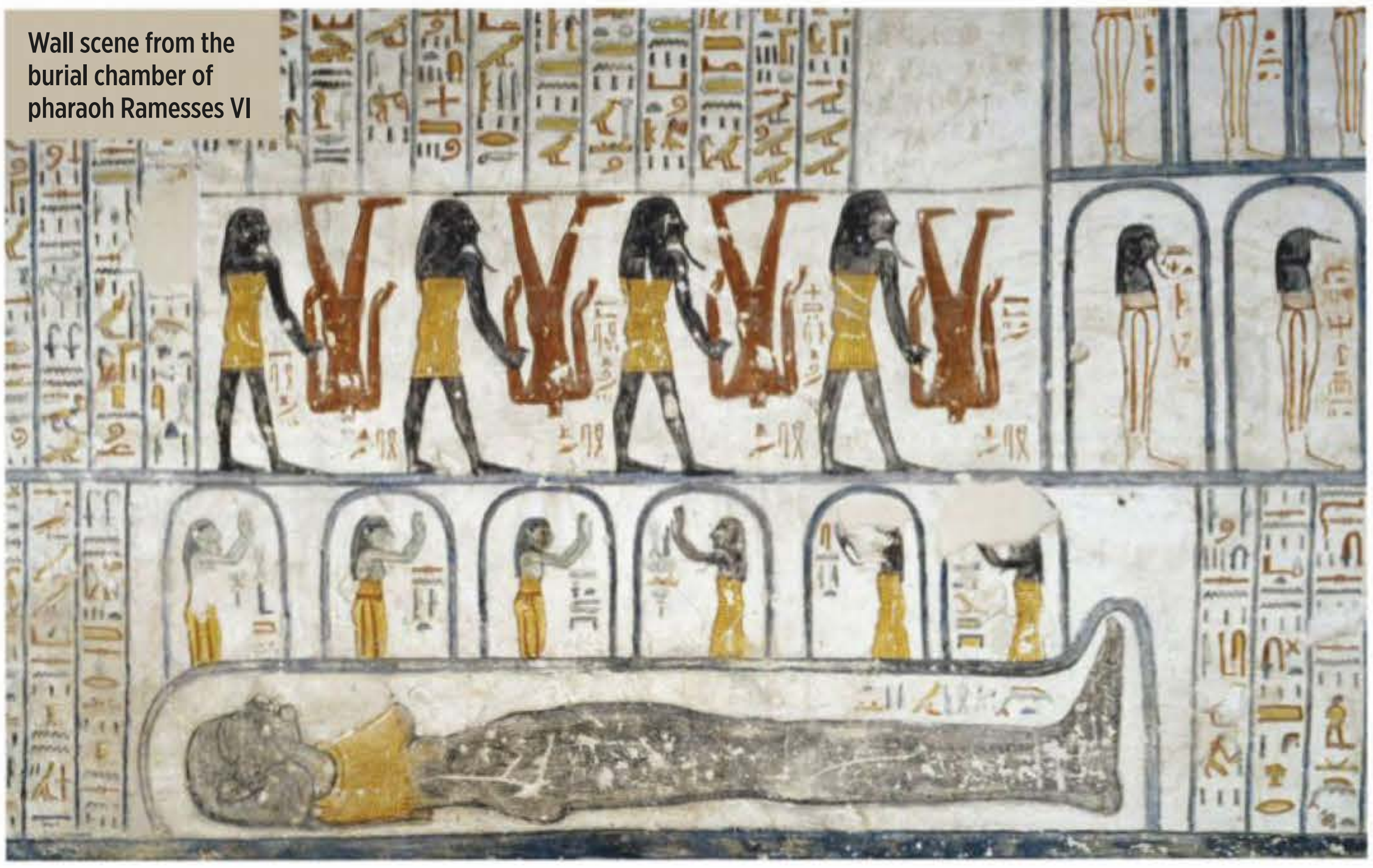
WELCOME JUNE 2020


Wall scene from the burial chamber of pharaoh Ramesses VI

For the Ancient Egyptians, mortal death was not an end; it was merely the beginning of the next phase in a person's eternal journey, and much time on Earth was spent preparing body and soul for the next life. In this month's cover feature, Egyptologist **Joann Fletcher explores the mysteries of the Egyptian Underworld** – from the Book of the Dead, an essential text designed to guide the deceased through death and on to the Afterlife, to the complexities of mummification. Turn to page 28 to find out more.

Also this month, as BBC favourite *A House Through Time* returns to TV screens, house historian and advisor to the series **Melanie Backe-Hansen takes us on a tour of Britain's homes – from Edwardian town houses, to post-war pre-fabs** – sharing a few house-dating tips along the way (*p54*). Elsewhere, we look at how some of our forebears, including William Shakespeare and Isaac Newton, coped with lockdowns of the past (*p43*), **explore what the world might have looked like had Magna Carta never existed** (*p66*), get a taste of food fads from ages past – from stuffed dormice to eggs sprinkled with whale vomit (*p61*) – and **head to France with Henry VIII for his monumental meeting with Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold** (*p22*).

At the time of writing, lockdowns are still firmly in place all over the world as we attempt to halt the spread of Covid-19. With the usual way of life in upheaval and movement limited, **we've launched some new subscription deals (short and long term), delivered right to your door,** so you don't have to miss out on a single issue of *BBC History Revealed*. You can find details of these offers on pages 26 and 53. There's also a wealth of history content to explore on our website, *historyextra.com*.

In the meantime, wherever you are in the world, stay safe.

Charlotte Hodgman
Editor

Charlotte

THIS MONTH'S BIG NUMBERS

22.5
The weight (in pounds) of Tutankhamun's death mask, equivalent to 10.23kg.

120
The size – in feet – of the golden tent that became the French centrepiece at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

4
The number of days suffragette Emily Davison survived after running out in front of King George V's racehorse.

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ON THE COVER: ALAMY X2, GETTY IMAGES X3, SUE GENT X1, ON THIS PAGE: GETTY IMAGES

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From stuffed dormice to roasted heron, our forebears had some curious culinary tastes

66 What if... Magna Carta had never existed?
What might have happened had King John never sealed the so-called Great Charter?

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COVER FEATURE

▲ In Ancient Egypt, preparation was key when it came to securing eternal life

▲ William Wallace's giant reputation preceded him on the battlefield

▲ From fermented fish entrails to whale vomit and frog blancmange, it seems nothing was off the menus of the past

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54 ◀ Discover the dramatic changes to British homes over the past 300 years

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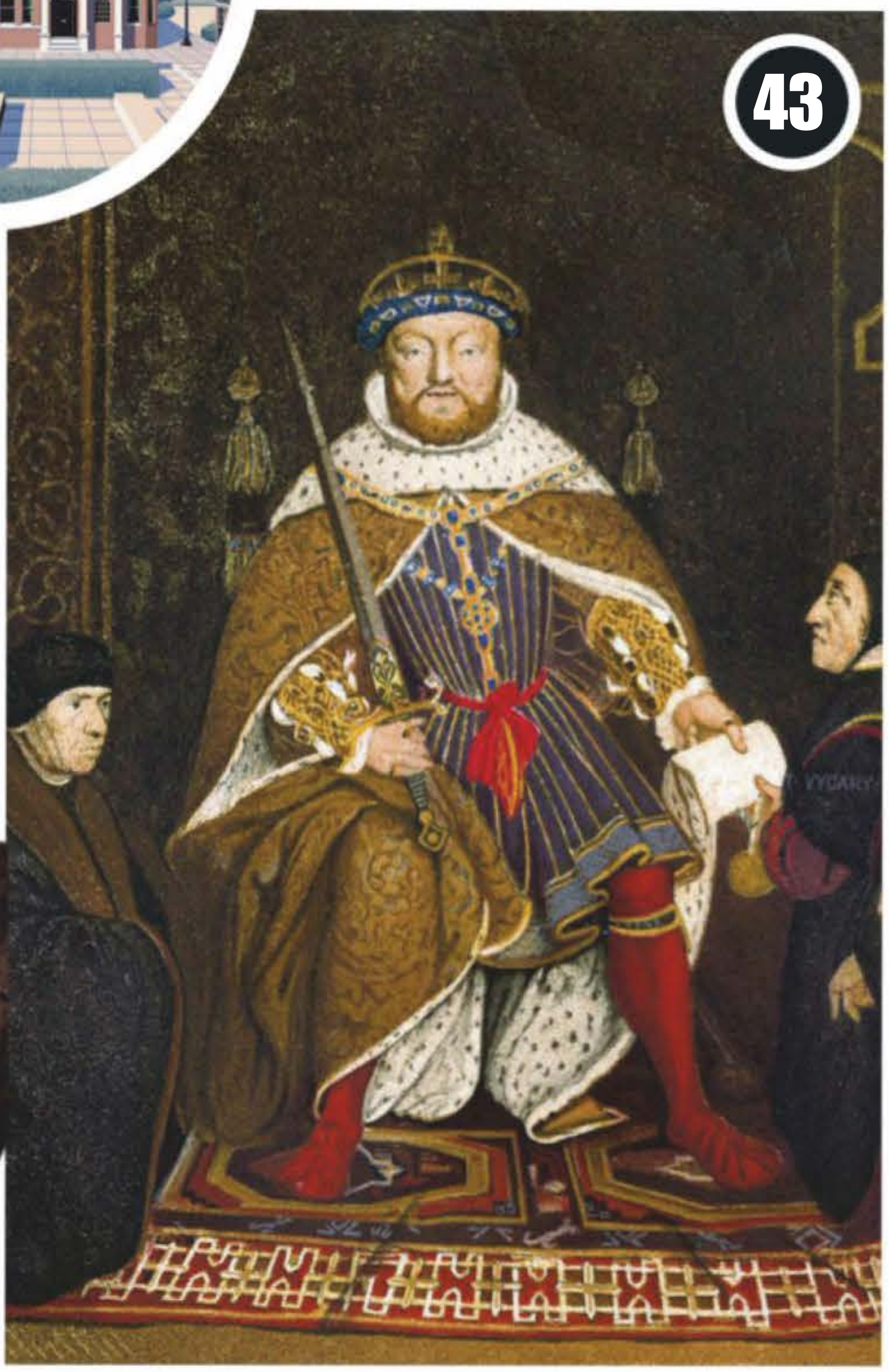

▲ Henry VIII famously self-isolated to avoid Sweating Sickness – how did other historical figures deal with lockdowns?

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▶ It's one of history's most famous royal charters, but what would life have looked like without Magna Carta?

EVERY MONTH

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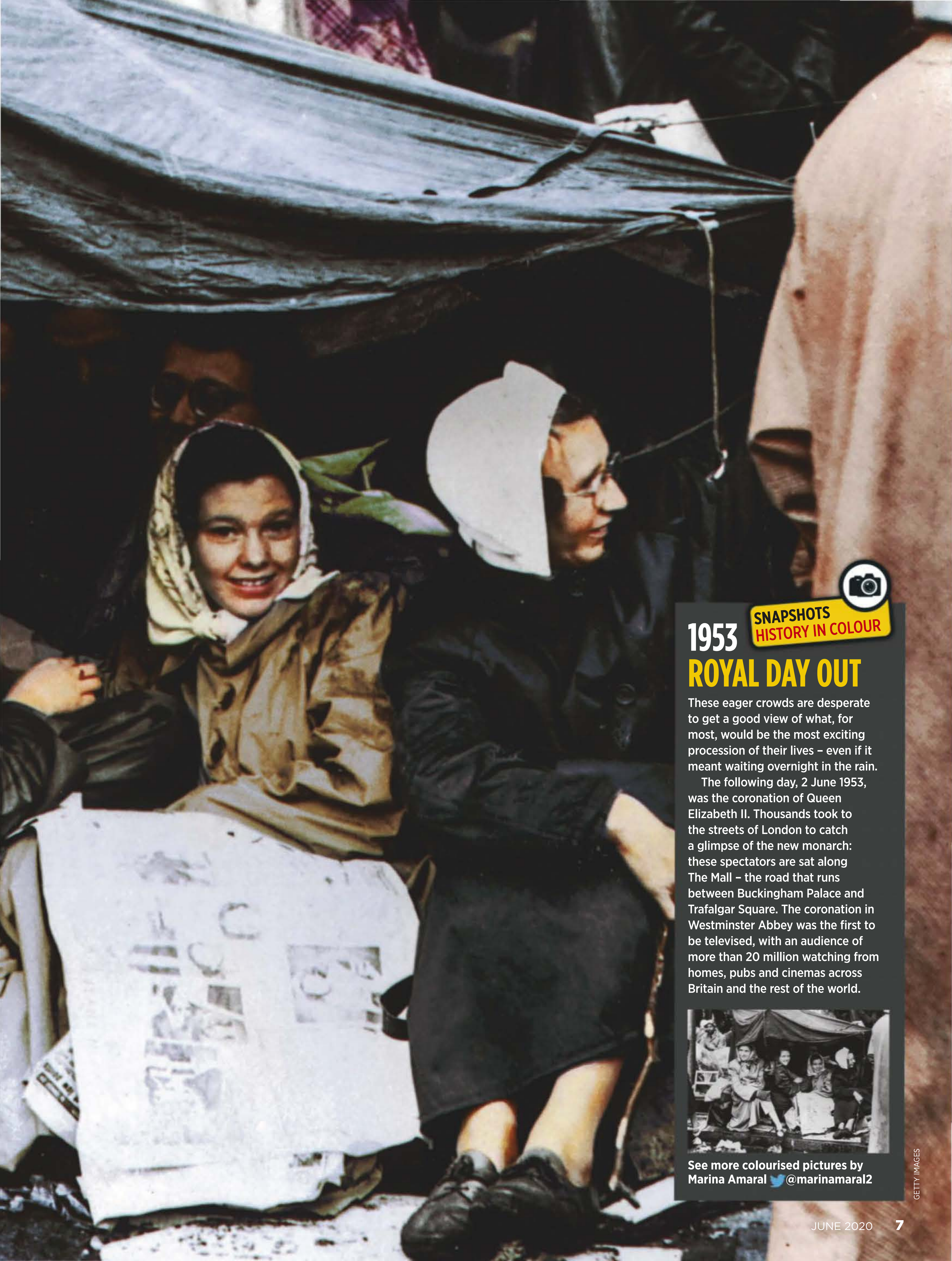


SNAPSHOTS
HISTORY IN COLOUR

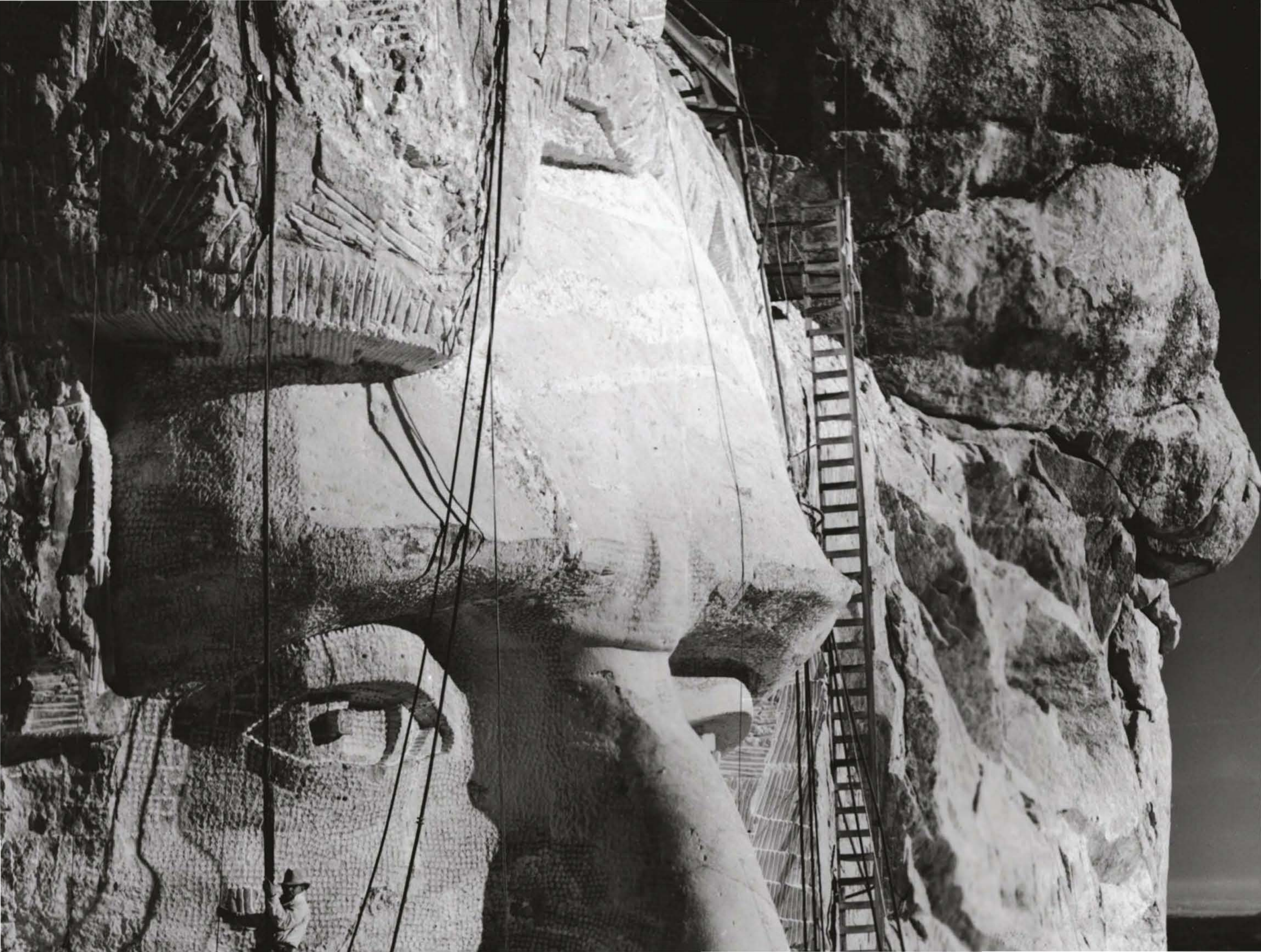
1953
ROYAL DAY OUT

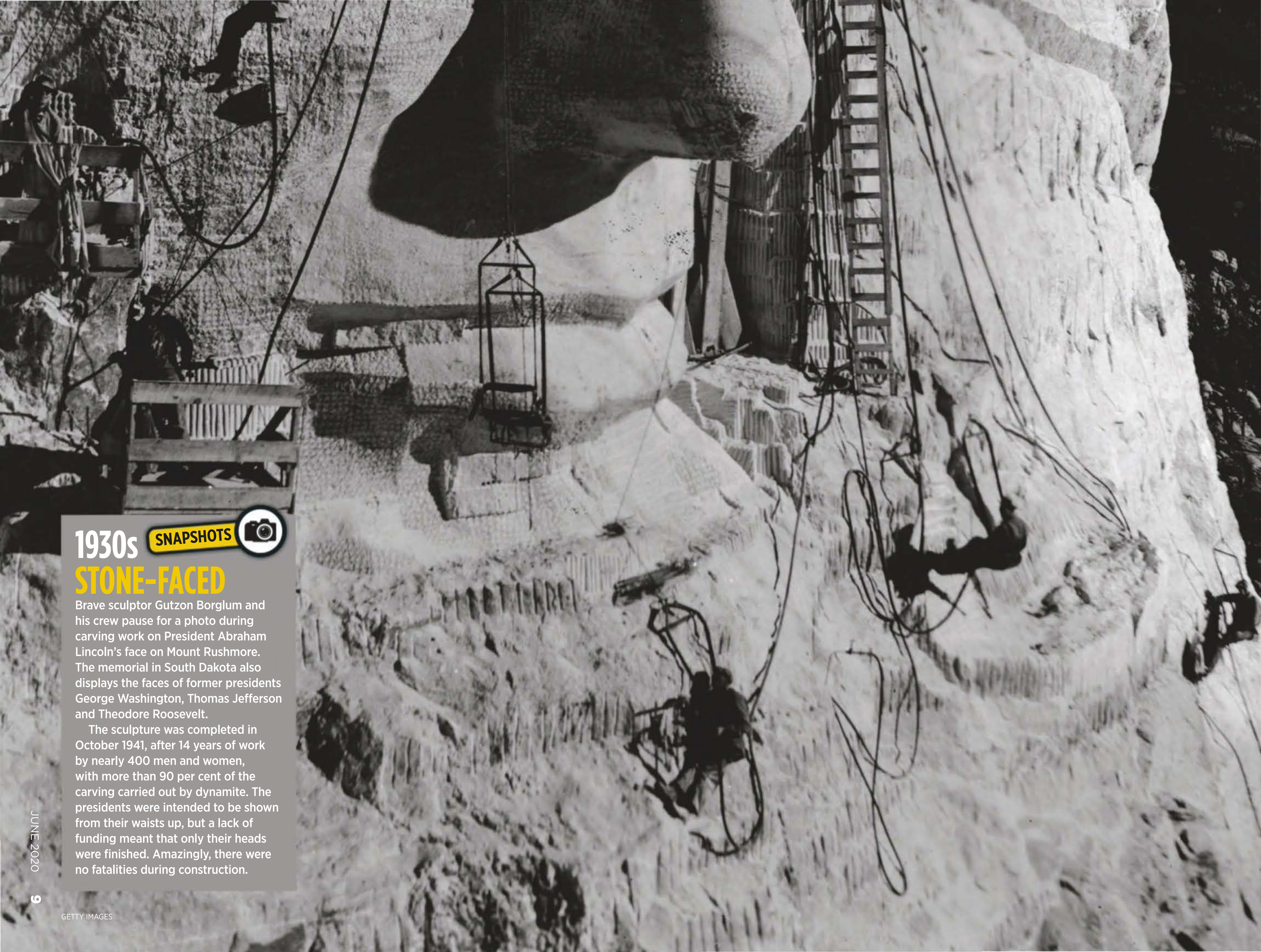
These eager crowds are desperate to get a good view of what, for most, would be the most exciting procession of their lives – even if it meant waiting overnight in the rain.

The following day, 2 June 1953, was the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Thousands took to the streets of London to catch a glimpse of the new monarch: these spectators are sat along The Mall – the road that runs between Buckingham Palace and Trafalgar Square. The coronation in Westminster Abbey was the first to be televised, with an audience of more than 20 million watching from homes, pubs and cinemas across Britain and the rest of the world.

See more colourised pictures by Marina Amaral @marinamaral2

GETTY IMAGES





1930s SNAPSHOTS

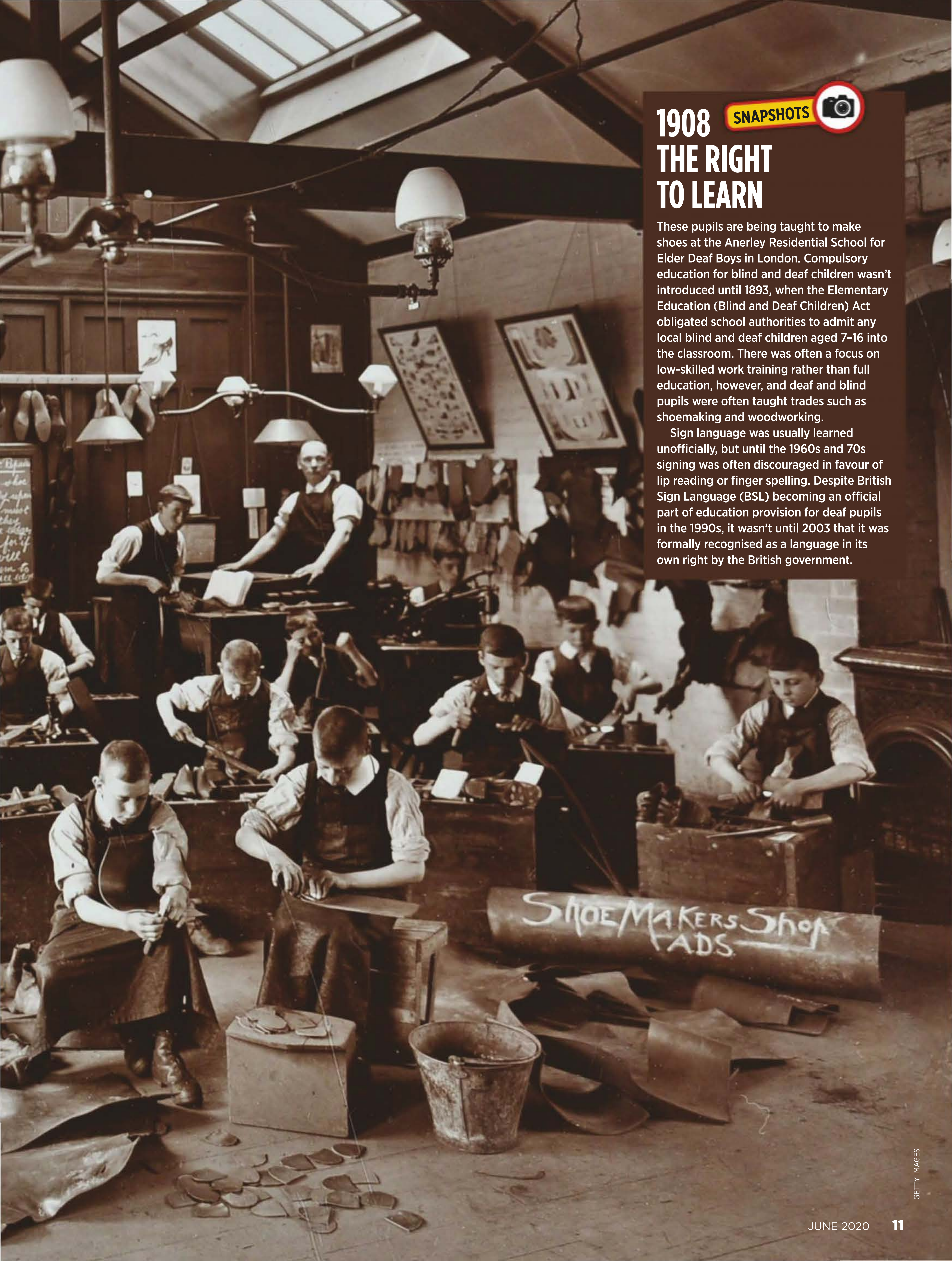
STONE-FACED

Brave sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his crew pause for a photo during carving work on President Abraham Lincoln's face on Mount Rushmore. The memorial in South Dakota also displays the faces of former presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt.

The sculpture was completed in October 1941, after 14 years of work by nearly 400 men and women, with more than 90 per cent of the carving carried out by dynamite. The presidents were intended to be shown from their waists up, but a lack of funding meant that only their heads were finished. Amazingly, there were no fatalities during construction.

GETTY IMAGES

Measurement of the Foot



SNAPSHOTS

1908
THE RIGHT TO LEARN

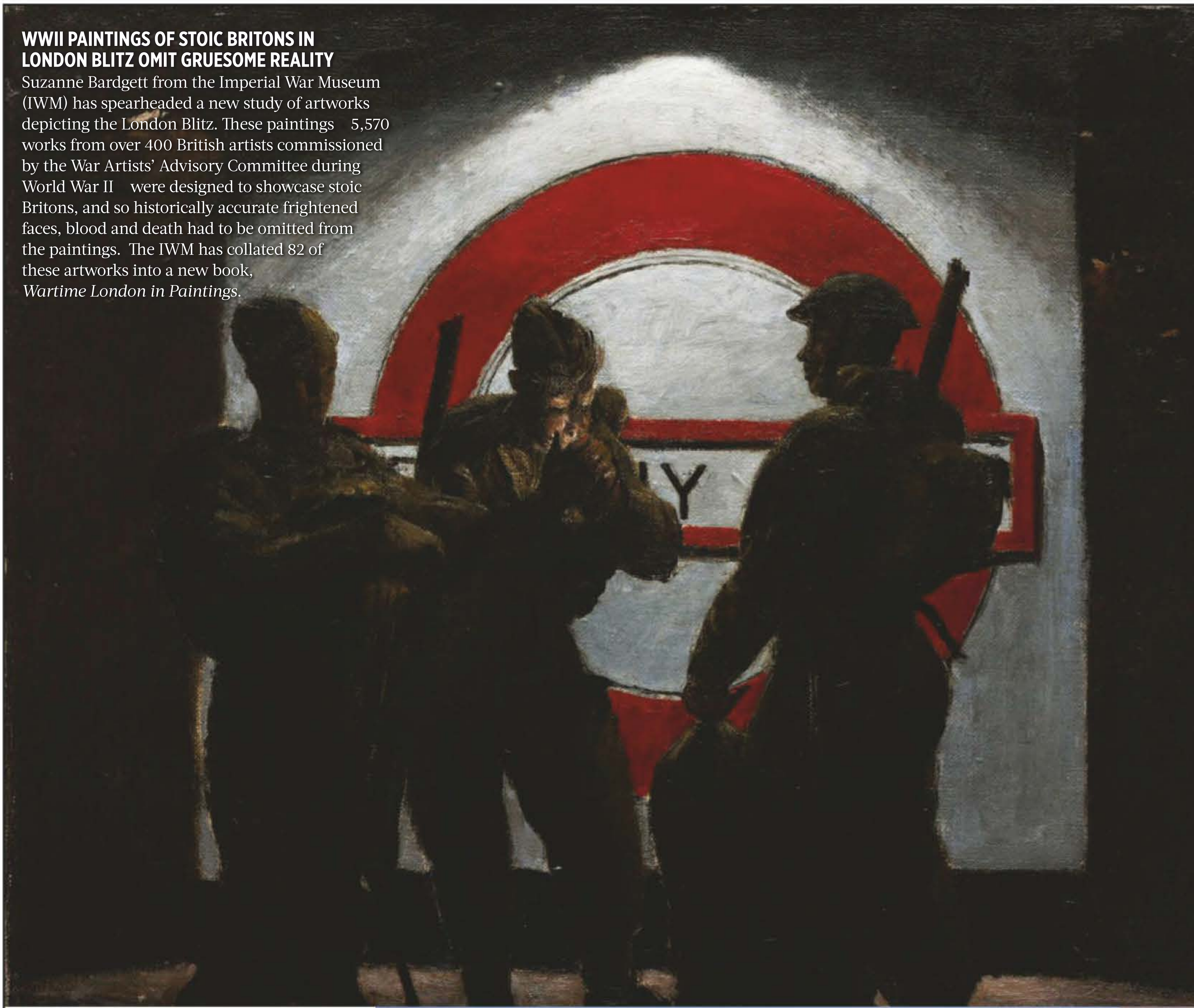
These pupils are being taught to make shoes at the Anerley Residential School for Elder Deaf Boys in London. Compulsory education for blind and deaf children wasn't introduced until 1893, when the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act obligated school authorities to admit any local blind and deaf children aged 7–16 into the classroom. There was often a focus on low-skilled work training rather than full education, however, and deaf and blind pupils were often taught trades such as shoemaking and woodworking.

Sign language was usually learned unofficially, but until the 1960s and 70s signing was often discouraged in favour of lip reading or finger spelling. Despite British Sign Language (BSL) becoming an official part of education provision for deaf pupils in the 1990s, it wasn't until 2003 that it was formally recognised as a language in its own right by the British government.

GETTY IMAGES

THINGS WE LEARNED THIS MONTH....

RECENT HISTORY HEADLINES THAT CAUGHT OUR EYE

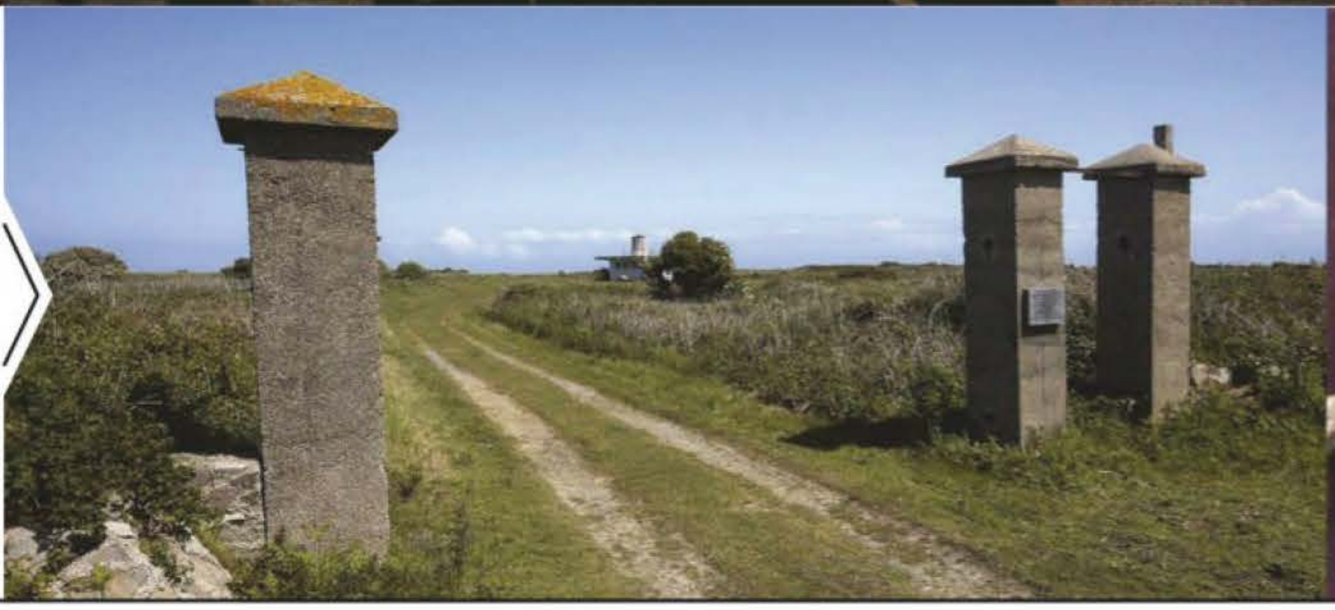


WWII PAINTINGS OF STOIC BRITONS IN LONDON BLITZ OMIT GRUESOME REALITY

Suzanne Bardgett from the Imperial War Museum (IWM) has spearheaded a new study of artworks depicting the London Blitz. These paintings 5,570 works from over 400 British artists commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee during World War II were designed to showcase stoic Britons, and so historically accurate frightened faces, blood and death had to be omitted from the paintings. The IWM has collated 82 of these artworks into a new book, *Wartime London in Paintings*.

RUINS OF NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS EXAMINED

Archaeologists have been studying the site of former Nazi concentration camp Sylt on Alderney, the northernmost Channel Island. The Nazis occupied Alderney from July 1940 and constructed several labour camps on the island, with Sylt becoming a concentration camp in March 1943. Researchers used many methods from historical aerial photographs to ground penetrating radar to map Sylt's size and security measures. Its gate is now one of the few obvious signs of the camp's existence.



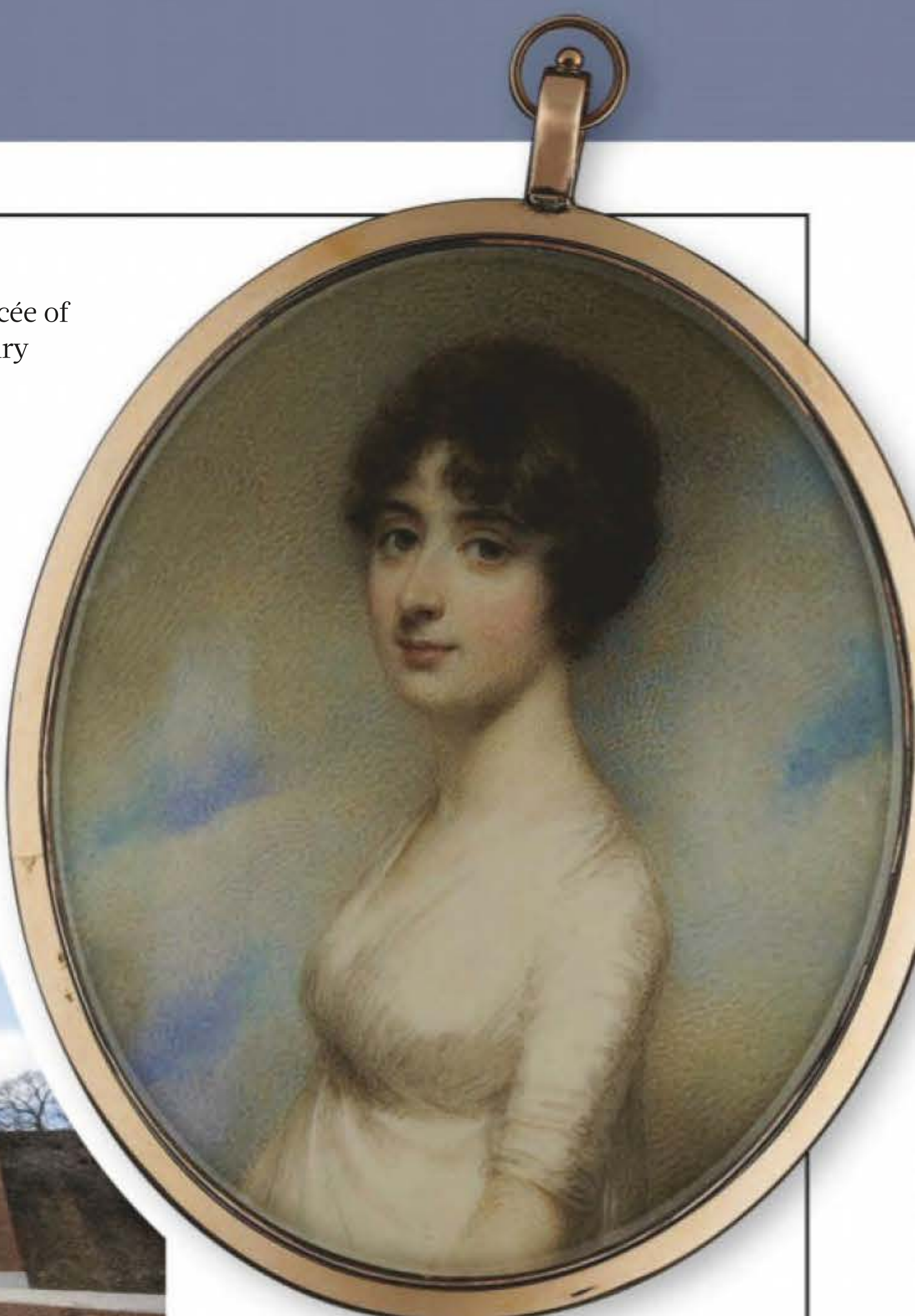
IWM (ART LD 1734) HENRY CARR, FAMILIAR SILHOUETTES, 1942 X1, ALAMY X1, JANE AUSTEN'S HOUSE X1, GETTY IMAGES X2, PROF. AGELARAKIS/ADELPHI UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK X1

DAILY LAST POST CEREMONY AT YPRES RESTRICTED DUE TO CORONAVIRUS

The daily tradition of buglers playing *The Last Post* under Menin Gate at Ypres, Belgium, has been disrupted by coronavirus restrictions. The ceremony — held every day since 1928, excepting a four-year break in World War II, when Germans occupied the town — salutes the 89,880 British and Commonwealth troops who died in the area during World War I and have no recognised grave. The ceremony typically attracts a crowd, but currently only a sole bugler is permitted to honour the fallen soldiers, to help stop the spread of Covid-19.

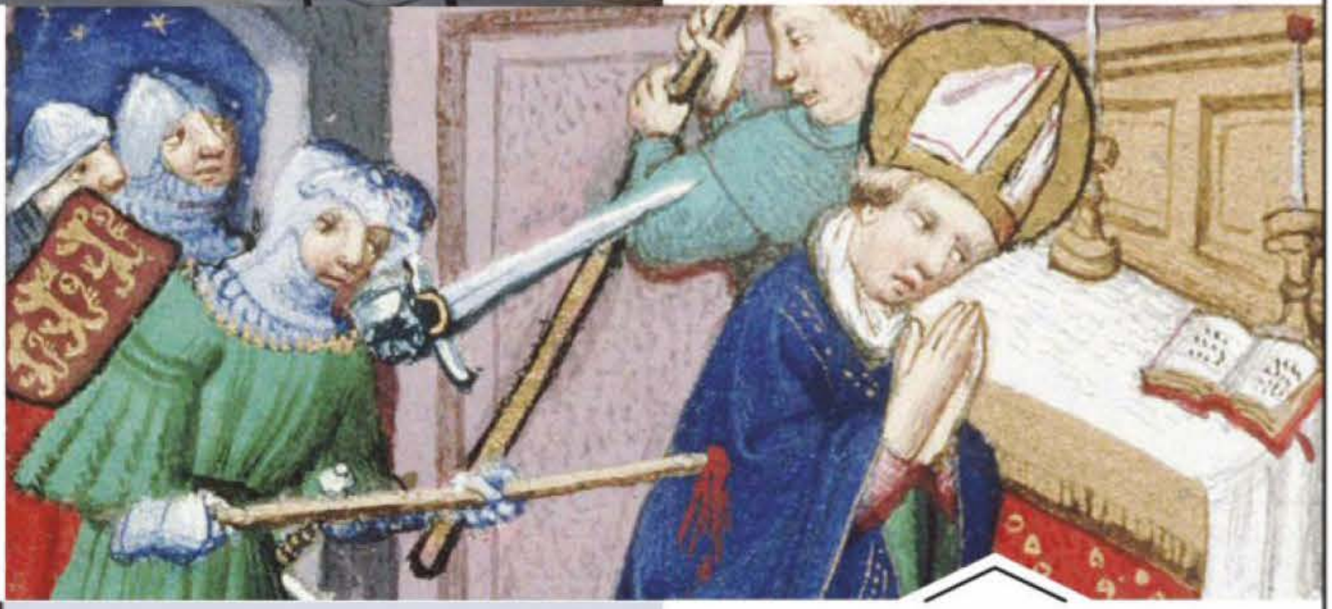
IS THIS THE REAL LYDIA BENNET?

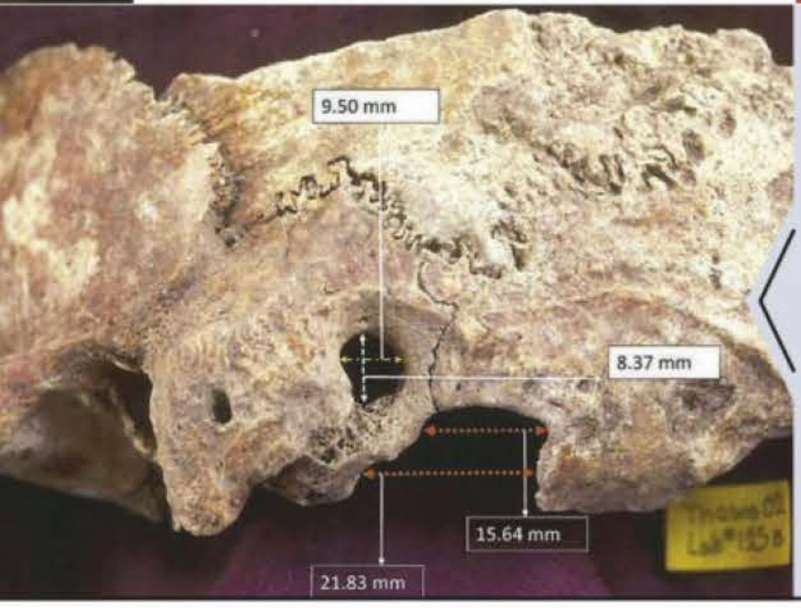
A portrait of Mary Pearson, the fiancée of Jane Austen's favourite brother, Henry — and potentially the inspiration for *Pride and Prejudice*'s spirited Lydia Bennet — has been bought by Jane Austen's House Museum. Pearson knew Austen reasonably well (although her engagement to Henry derailed within months), and the pair kept in touch for a short period. The museum purchased the portrait (*right*) from art dealer Philip Mould.



600

The number of 19th-century bottles of beer recently uncovered in Leeds. The contents were found to be spiked with toxic amounts of lead, which would have left drinkers with far worse than a hangover





ANCIENT SKULL SUGGESTS BRAIN SURGERY WAS PRACTISED IN EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE

A skull has been uncovered on the Greek island of Thasos that suggests ancient physicians practised brain surgery. The skull was found, still attached to the skeleton, with nine other sets of human remains, all dating to between the fourth and seventh centuries AD — the time of the eastern Roman empire. It's believed infection was the reason the invasive medical procedure was necessary, and it was probably carried out by a skilled military doctor. It's likely the patient died during the operation, or shortly afterwards.

12TH-CENTURY ICE OFFERS ECONOMIC INSIGHT INTO THOMAS BECKET MURDER

Scientists studying a 72-foot-long ice core from the Swiss-Italian Alps, have linked traces of lead trapped in the ice (carried on winds from British mines) to the political intrigues of medieval England. A marked decrease in lead in ice layers from 1169-70 was identified — as Henry II and Thomas Becket's relationship worsened and the church declined to work with him. In the years after Becket's murder, lead traces in the ice increase; Henry built many monastic complexes by way of atonement, and so lead production increased again.

> "Different sites, different periods and different parts of the world ... only the joy of discovery remains constant"

MAIN: **Miles Russell on a dig at the Roman fort at Lake Farm**

BELOW AND BELOW RIGHT: **A young Miles Russell discovering his love of archaeology, and with Time Team presenter Tony Robinson at the Alfoldean Roman site**

MILES RUSSELL X4

MY LIFE IN HISTORY

MEET THE PEOPLE BRINGING HISTORY TO LIFE

Archaeologist

Dr Miles Russell

Miles Russell (*right*) at Stonehenge alongside fellow archaeologists Timothy Darvill and Geoffrey Wainwright

HOW DID YOU GET INTO ARCHAEOLOGY?

I grew up in a family that loved history. My parents were always taking my siblings and me out to visit castles, stone circles and stately homes. Holidays were one continuous detour into the past. I remember studying the Romans at primary school, making armour out of milk bottle tops, at about the same time the *Asterix* books were first translated into English and being utterly obsessed with the Roman army. In my early teens, I volunteered for an archaeological dig and absolutely loved it. When I discovered you could actually do archaeology for a living, I never looked back.

WHAT FIND ARE YOU MOST PROUD OF?

Every find is special and that feeling when you clear the earth from a flint flake, bone or metal artefact that has lain unseen for thousands of years is like no other. The discovery that I'm probably most proud of was a prehistoric henge (considerably smaller than the earthworks at Avebury in Wiltshire), with a single stone upright still set within its entrance, which had lain buried for almost 4,000 years. It was unearthed in the very last trench (and in the very last hour) at a site at Mile Oak in East Sussex, now destroyed by the A27 Brighton bypass. It was a totally unexpected discovery, and the monolith (now in Brighton Museum) remains, to date, the only prehistoric standing stone recorded from the South Downs.

WHAT WAS YOUR FIRST EVER FIND?

It was a tiny, orange coloured (and luckily empty) glass medicine bottle from the 19th century that I found at the bottom of a friend's garden near York. I was nine and can clearly recall the electric thrill of discovery. I still have the bottle on the bedroom mantelpiece.

IF YOU COULD DISCOVER ANYTHING, WHAT WOULD IT BE?

It would be great to discover something connected to King Arthur, although as I don't believe he existed that may be tricky! Finding evidence for the lost Ninth Roman legion somewhere in northern Britain would also be nice, but unlikely. Something I always wanted to find, but haven't as of yet, is an undisturbed Roman mosaic one day.

WHAT'S AN AVERAGE DAY ON A DIG LIKE?

Every day is different, that's what keeps it exciting. You may be surveying a medieval building in a rain lashed field in January, excavating pottery from a Roman house beneath a modern town, or cleaning skeletons in a cornfield on a glorious summer's day. Different sites, different periods and different parts of the world, each with its own quirks and oddities. Only the joy of discovery remains constant. Being on a dig is also the ultimate form of escapism, where you can just concentrate on moving soil, finding things that are thousands of years old and forget about real life concerns. At times it can be cold and stressful, but it can also have zen like moments of calm, and it's almost always great fun.

WHAT'S THE STRANGEST THING YOU'VE FOUND ON A DIG?

While excavating an Iron Age site in Dorset recently, we uncovered a series of pits where, 2,000 years ago, people were cutting up cows, sheep and horses and rearranging the body parts into bizarre forms: a cow with a horse's legs, a horse with a cow's head, a sheep with six legs. Presumably these were offerings for the ancient gods. It's at times like these that you realise the past can be a very strange place indeed.

ANY ADVICE FOR BUDDING ARCHAEOLOGISTS?

Find out where your local archaeology societies are. Most towns and counties have them (the Council for British Archaeology has an online listing), and go along to lectures, join field visits and get volunteering. If you're a junior enthusiast, you can join a Young Archaeologists' Club, and, at whatever age, I'd advise subscribing to monthly archaeology magazines which tell you about the latest discoveries and provide up to date listings on what excavations are going on.

WHAT'S THE WORST THING THAT'S EVER HAPPENED DURING A DIG?

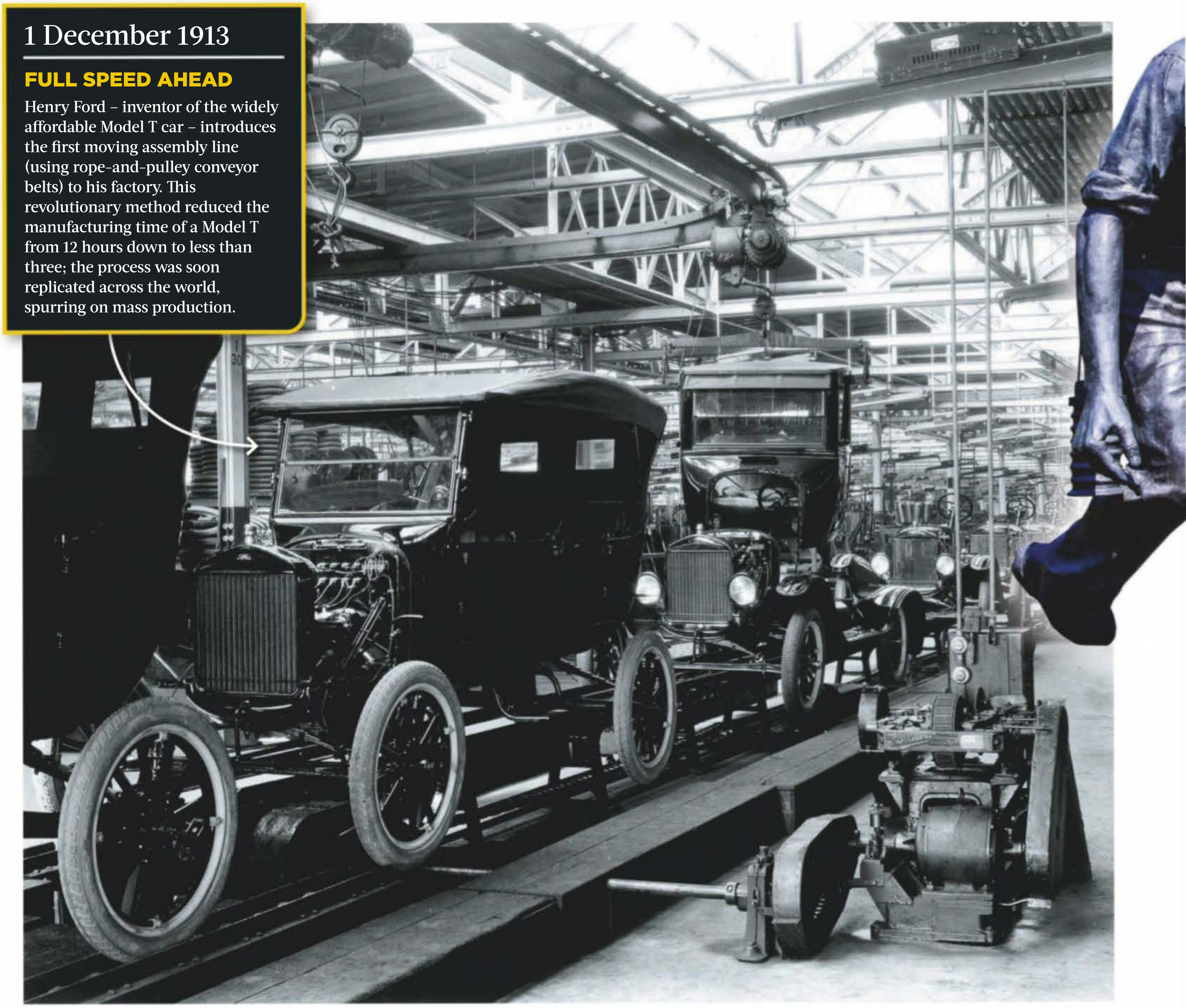
The end of a dig is always the worst, especially if it's one conducted in advance of development. Funding for archaeology has never been great, and there's never really enough time or resources to preserve things or investigate them fully. Over the past 30 years, I've seen two medieval priories, part of a castle, four Roman villas and the remains of a Saxon church smashed into oblivion by heavy machinery. Preservation by record in plans, drawings and photographs is really all an archaeologist can do to save such historic sites from the jaws of 'progress'. ⊙

DR MILES RUSSELL is Senior Lecturer of Prehistoric and Roman Archaeology at Bournemouth University. He is an archaeologist, broadcaster and author – his recent publications include *Arthur and the Kings of Britain* (Amberley Publishing, 2017)

YEAR IN FOCUS....

SNAPSHOTS OF THE WORLD FROM ONE YEAR IN THE PAST

1913

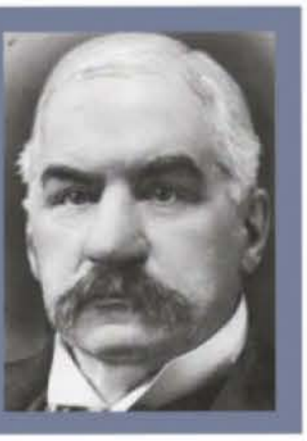


1 December 1913

FULL SPEED AHEAD

Henry Ford – inventor of the widely affordable Model T car – introduces the first moving assembly line (using rope-and-pulley conveyor belts) to his factory. This revolutionary method reduced the manufacturing time of a Model T from 12 hours down to less than three; the process was soon replicated across the world, spurring on mass production.

DIED: 31 MARCH



JP Morgan

John Pierpont Morgan was one of the most powerful US financiers before World War I and founded JP Morgan and Company. In 1902 he helped merge a number of steel firms to forge United States Steel Corporation the first billion dollar corporation.

BORN: 4 FEBRUARY

Rosa Parks

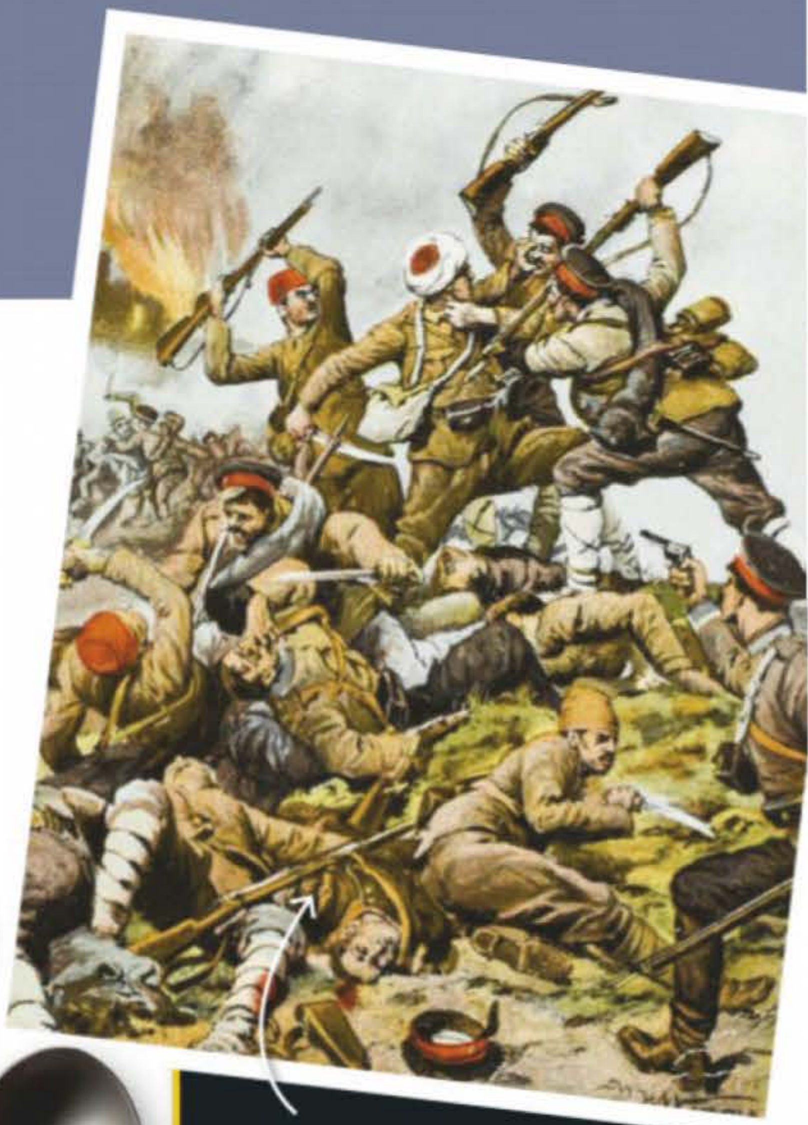
In 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat for a white citizen, sparking a boycott that influenced the US civil rights movement. Rosa was arrested and lost her job for opposing the Jim Crow laws, which championed racial segregation.

ALAMY X3, GETTY IMAGES X5

14 October 1913

BRITAIN ROCKED BY DISASTER

Residents of the mining town of Senghenydd in South Wales are woken by a fearsome bang – which turned out to be what remains Britain's worst mining disaster to date. It's believed a spark caught in the bowels of the mine, igniting underground gas and causing a massive explosion. Of the more than 900 miners below ground at the time, 439 lost their lives, as did one rescuer.



Summer 1913

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS

The Treaty of London officially ends the First Balkan War – fought between the Ottoman Empire and the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro) since October 1912. By June 1913, divisions had erupted within the Balkan League over Macedonia, and the Second Balkan War broke out before being settled in August. Tensions in the Balkans continued to simmer and came to a head in 1914, with the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir, Franz Ferdinand.

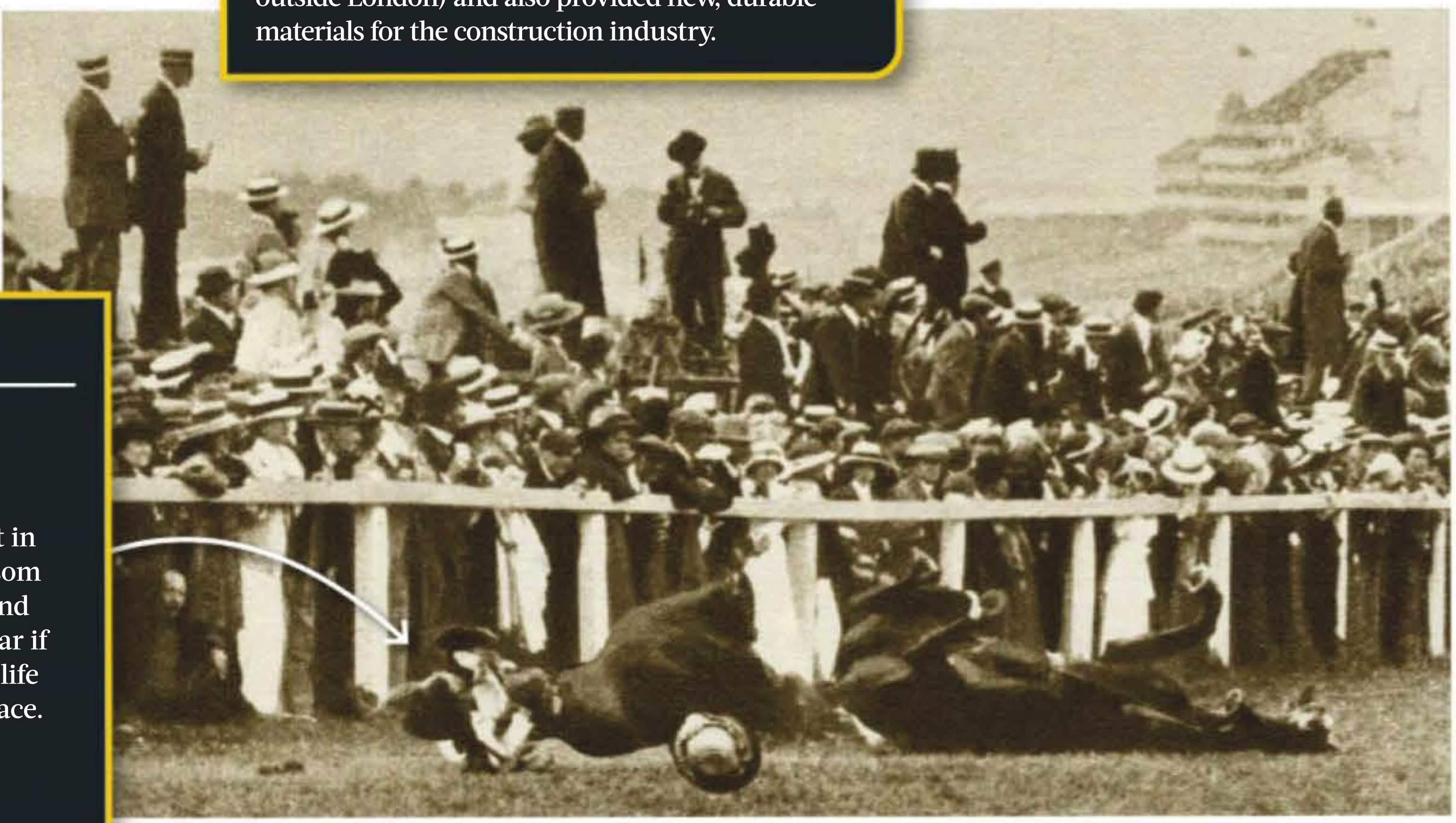
20 August 1913

CUTLERY RULES

A Sheffield metallurgist Harry Brearley adds chromium to molten iron and invents 'rustless steel' – which today we call stainless steel. His discovery brought steel cutlery to the masses (Sheffield was traditionally the centre of tableware production outside London) and also provided new, durable materials for the construction industry.

56.7°

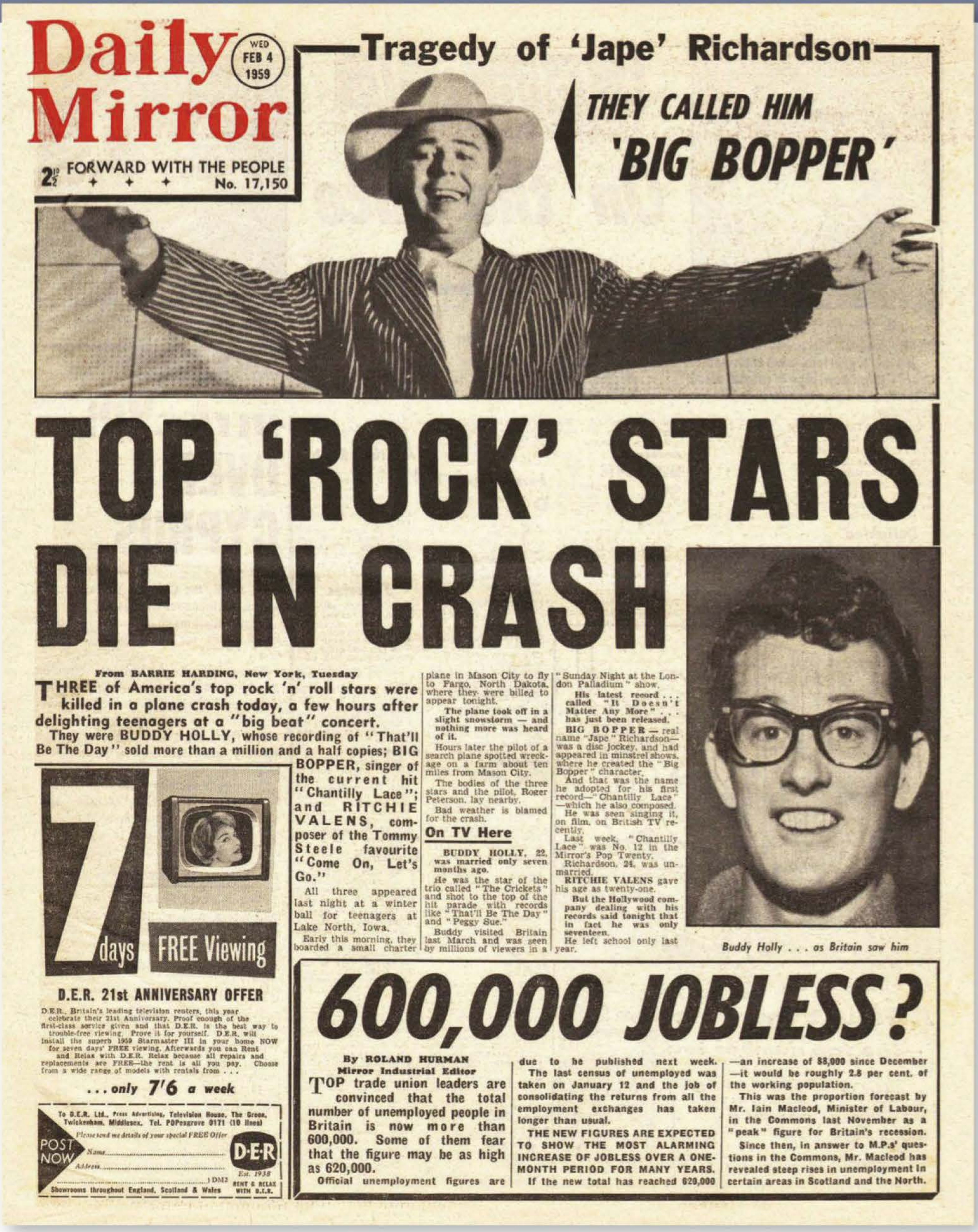
The highest surface air temperature ever recorded on Earth – in Death Valley, California, on 10 July 1913



4 June 1913

SYMBOL OF SUFFRAGE

In front of a crowd of thousands, including King George V, militant suffragette Emily Davison runs out in front of the king's horse at the Epsom Derby. She was seriously injured and died four days later. It is still unclear if Davison intended to take her own life or merely hoped to interrupt the race. Whatever her intentions, she was immortalised as a martyr for the suffragette cause.



Daily Mirror
WED FEB 4 1959
2½ FORWARD WITH THE PEOPLE
No. 17,150

Tragedy of 'Jape' Richardson

THEY CALLED HIM 'BIG BOPPER'

TOP 'ROCK' STARS DIE IN CRASH

From BARRIE HARDING, New York, Tuesday

THREE of America's top rock 'n' roll stars were killed in a plane crash today, a few hours after delighting teenagers at a "big beat" concert.

They were BUDDY HOLLY, whose recording of "That'll Be The Day" sold more than a million and a half copies; BIG BOPPER, singer of the current hit "Chantilly Lace"; and RITCHIE VALENS, composer of the Tommy Steele favourite "Come On, Let's Go."

All three appeared last night at a winter ball for teenagers at Lake North, Iowa.

Early this morning, they boarded a small charter plane in Mason City to fly to Fargo, North Dakota, where they were billed to appear tonight.

The plane took off in a slight snowstorm — and nothing more was heard of it.

Hours later the pilot of a search plane spotted wreckage on a farm about ten miles from Mason City.

The bodies of the three stars and the pilot, Roger Peterson, lay nearby.

Bad weather is blamed for the crash.

On TV Here

BUDDY HOLLY, 22, was married only seven months ago.

He was the star of the trio called "The Crickets" and shot to the top of the hit parade with records like "That'll Be The Day" and "Peggy Sue."

Buddy visited Britain last March and was seen by millions of viewers in a "Sunday Night at the London Palladium" show.

His latest record . . . called "It Doesn't Matter Any More" . . . has just been released.

BIG BOPPER — real name "Jape" Richardson— was a disc jockey, and had appeared in minstrel shows, where he created the "Big Bopper" character.

And that was the name he adopted for his first record—"Chantilly Lace"—which he also composed.

He was seen singing it, on film, on British TV recently.

Last week, "Chantilly Lace" was No. 12 in the Mirror's Pop Twenty.

Richardson, 24, was unmarried.

RITCHIE VALENS gave his age as twenty-one.

But the Hollywood company dealing with his records said tonight that in fact he was only seventeen.

He left school only last year.

Buddy Holly . . . as Britain saw him

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600,000 JOBLESS?

By ROLAND HURMAN
Mirror Industrial Editor

TOP trade union leaders are convinced that the total number of unemployed people in Britain is now more than 600,000. Some of them fear that the figure may be as high as 620,000.

Official unemployment figures are due to be published next week.

The last census of unemployed was taken on January 12 and the job of consolidating the returns from all the employment exchanges has taken longer than usual.

THE NEW FIGURES ARE EXPECTED TO SHOW THE MOST ALARMING INCREASE OF JOBLESS OVER A ONE-MONTH PERIOD FOR MANY YEARS.

If the new total has reached 620,000—an increase of 88,000 since December—it would be roughly 2.8 per cent. of the working population.

This was the proportion forecast by Mr. Iain Macleod, Minister of Labour, in the Commons last November as a "peak" figure for Britain's recession.

Since then, in answer to M.P.s' questions in the Commons, Mr. Macleod has revealed steep rises in unemployment in certain areas in Scotland and the North.

The day the music died

Daily Mirror, 4 February 1959

On 3 February 1959, three rising stars of rock'n'roll lost their lives when their plane crashed in an Iowan cornfield. American musicians Buddy Holly, Ritchie Valens and JP Richardson (the latter also known as 'the Big Bopper') were all killed, along with the pilot.

Buddy Holly and his band had been on tour with Valens and Richardson. The coach journey between venues was uncomfortable, long and cold, so Holly had charted a plane to take them to their next gig. Valens was only on the aircraft after winning a seat in a coin toss with one of Holly's band members, Tommy Allsup, while Holly's bassist, Waylon Jennings, had given up his seat to Richardson. Before they took off, Jennings joked to Holly with spine chilling accuracy that he hoped the plane would crash.

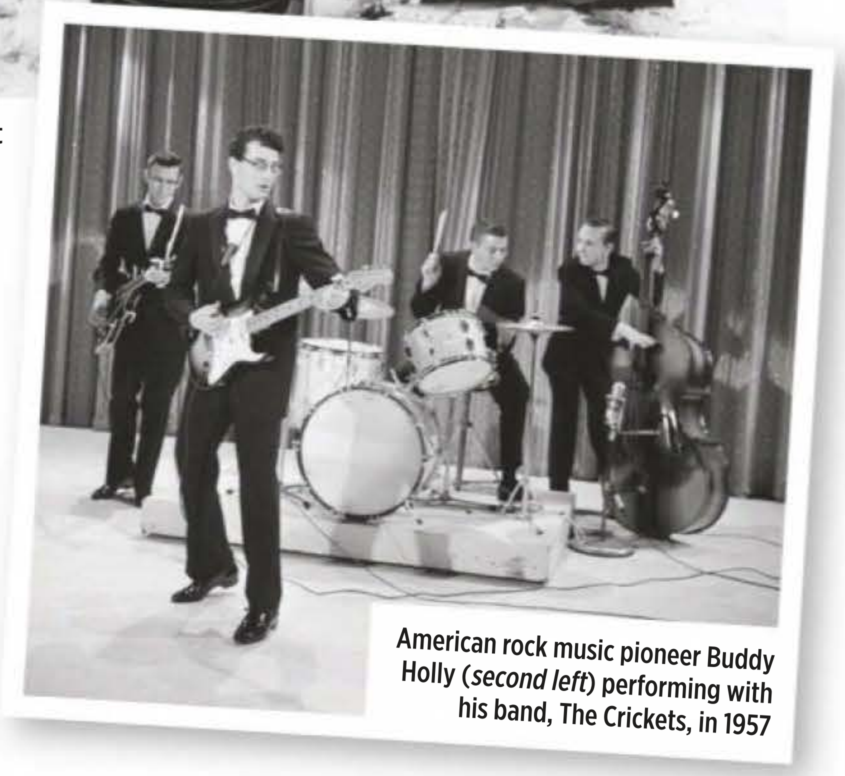
Just a few minutes after take off from Mason City Municipal Airport, Jennings' jibe became a reality. The three musicians, along with the 21 year old pilot, Roger Peterson, were killed instantly when the Beechcraft Bonanza aircraft plummeted into a cornfield. Peterson unfamiliar with the plane's equipment wasn't qualified to fly in the adverse weather conditions of that night, and had missed weather reports warning of the danger. The low cloud and snow, coupled with Peterson's inexperience with the plane, equalled disaster.

RISING STARS

The young ages of the victims Richardson was 28, Holly 22 and Valens only 17 made the accident seem even more tragic. Buddy Holly, (real name Charles Hardin Holley), was considered a pioneer in American rock 'n' roll. He had decided to pursue a career in music after opening for Elvis Presley in 1955 with another band. And as the frontman of Buddy Holly and The Crickets, he saw great success their most famous hits include *That'll Be The Day* and *Peggy Sue*. Holly was unusual in that he wrote his own songs as well as his penchant for performing in a falsetto tenor voice. But these uncommon habits paid off; he was one of the first artists inducted into the Rock & Roll Hall of Fame in 1986 its inaugural year.

The Big Bopper had started out as a disc jockey before turning his hand to songwriting. His most well known numbers are the rockabilly track *Chantilly Lace* and George Jones's first number one, *White Lightning*. Ritchie Valens, the youngest of the three (born Richard Valenzuela) is seen as a pioneer of the Chicano rock movement rock music performed by Mexican Americans. He had a memorable hit with the Mexican folk song *La Bamba*, which became a number one hit in 1987, when it was recorded by the rock band Los Lobos for a biopic about Valens.

The wing of the musicians' aircraft clipped the ground when it crashed, sending it cartwheeling across a field



American rock music pioneer Buddy Holly (*second left*) performing with his band, The Crickets, in 1957

The tragedy didn't end with the crash. Holly's pregnant wife of just six months, Maria Elena, learned of her husband's death through a TV news report and suffered a miscarriage shortly after watching the broadcast. Her case saw the introduction of a policy that meant victims' names could no longer be released by the press before the families had been informed.

The official investigation into the crash found Peterson at fault for deciding to fly in the wintry conditions a choice compounded by an inadequate weather briefing. But more recently, unsuccessful attempts have been made to reopen the case and exonerate Peterson, with some pilots suggesting a mechanical fault was to blame; there have also been rumours of a shooting aboard the flight. .

The musicians' deaths were immortalised in Don McLean's 1971 hit *American Pie*, which references the event as "the day the music died". But given the enduring legacies of the artists who perished on that day, perhaps it lives on still. ⊙

The Vandals sack Rome

On 2 June AD 455, Rome, the Eternal City and once the envy of the ancient world, was ransacked by an army of 'barbarians' known as the Vandals. The largely unchallenged raid was yet another signal that the Sun was setting on a power that had dominated western Europe for almost five centuries.

This was the third time Rome had been sacked, following an incursion by the Gauls in 390 BC and a more recent attack from the Visigoths in AD 410. Although no longer the official capital of the western Roman empire, the city was still considered its spiritual heart.

The prelude to this particular sacking came in March AD 455, when Emperor Valentinian III was assassinated and Petronius Maximus the man believed to be responsible for the murder declared himself as the new ruler. What he hadn't accounted for was that Valentinian had, prior to his grisly demise, pledged his daughter Eudocia to the son of Genseric, king of the Vandals.

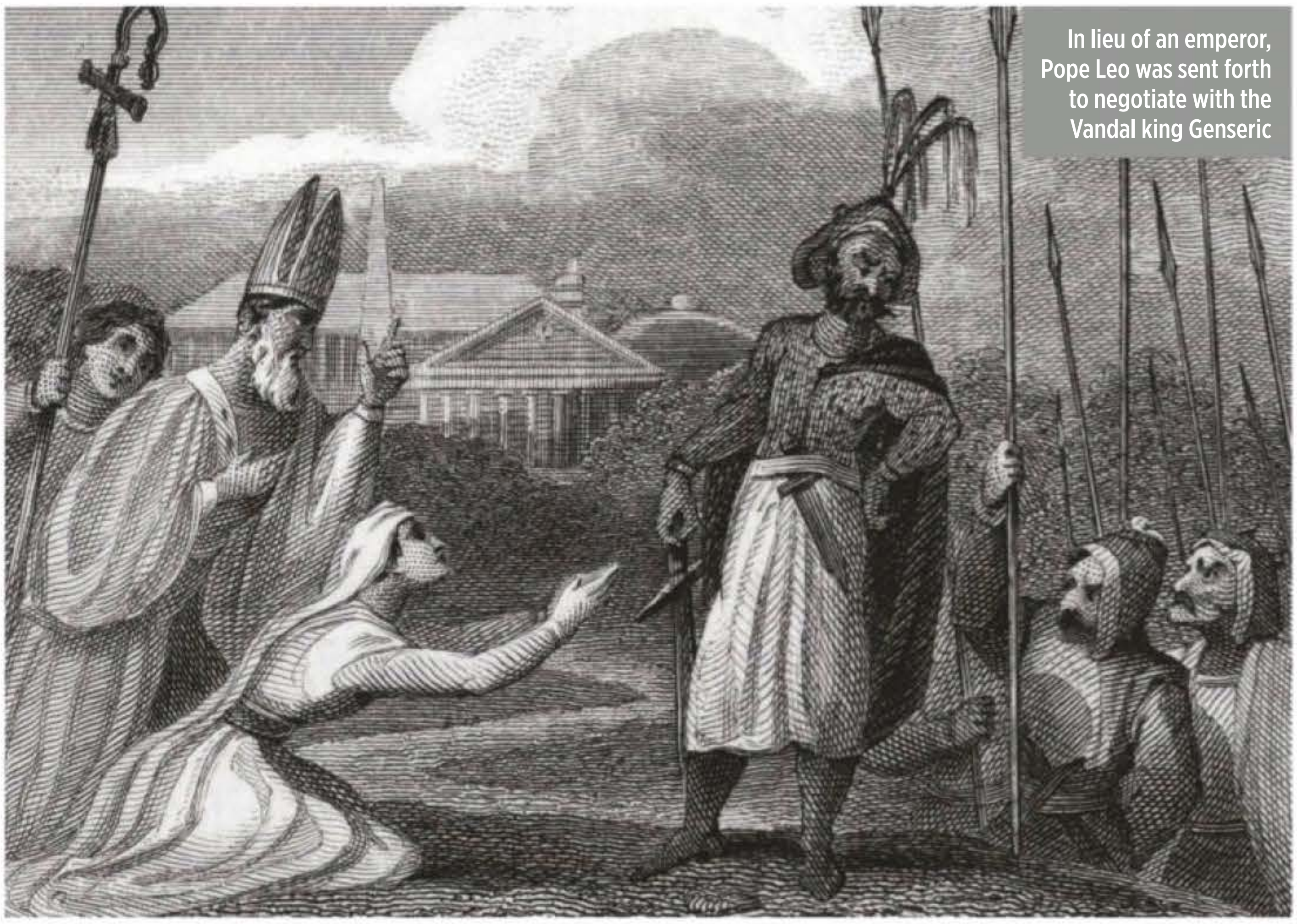
The Vandals, a Germanic tribe that in years past had fled the Huns and attempted to settle in Spain, had arrived on the empire's north African doorstep in cAD 429. They quickly upset the region's balance of power, pre-empting a peace treaty with Rome in AD 435.

Genseric proved restless in the wake of this success, breaking the peace four years later by seizing Roman-controlled Carthage. The Vandals continued to expand their dominion occupying Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily and the Balearics eventually leading to another peace treaty in AD 442. This one handed over the province of Proconsular Africa to the Vandals, recognising it as an independent kingdom, as well as promising Eudocia in marriage.

BRIDGEMAN IMAGES X1, GETTY IMAGES X1

A CONVENIENT INSULT?

Now that he was in power, Petronius broke off the betrothal between Eudocia and Genseric's son, marrying her off to his own son instead. Stung by this insult or perhaps using it as a pretext Genseric chose this time of upheaval to claim that the treaty between Rome and the Vandals was void. He invaded Italy and headed for Rome.



In lieu of an emperor, Pope Leo was sent forth to negotiate with the Vandal king Genseric

> "For two weeks the Vandals looted the city, seizing as much treasure as they could carry"

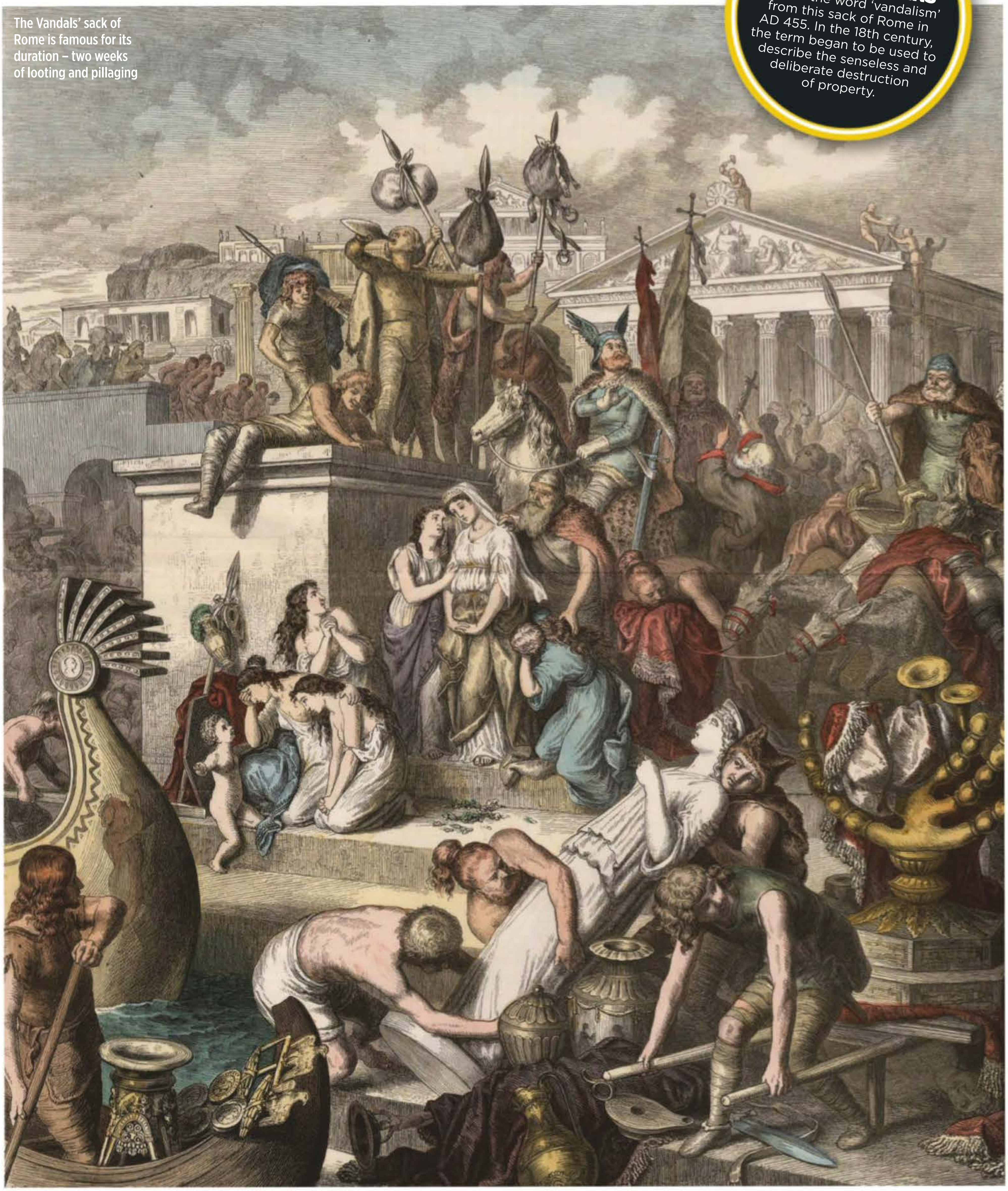
Petronius received word of the large Vandal army heading his way and prepared to flee. Before he left his people to the mercy of the Vandals, he was caught by a mob and stoned to death, his body dumped in the Tiber. The Romans did not have enough soldiers nearby to repel the Vandals, so Pope Leo was sent to negotiate with the raiders. He persuaded Genseric not to burn the city or kill its citizens; in exchange the Vandals were freely allowed through the city's gates on 2 June 455.

For the next two weeks, the Vandals looted the city, seizing as much treasure as they could carry. Wealthy Romans had their gold, furniture and jewels stolen. Even the imperial place wasn't safe, and the Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus had its roof tiles removed.

It's thought there were very few (if any) killings, nor were any buildings destroyed, but thousands of Romans were seized as slaves, a fate many would have felt to be worse than death. Eudocia was also taken and was married to Genseric's son, as Valentinian III had once promised.

The plundering of the city left Rome diminished and the western empire as a whole weakened. Petronius was followed by a series of progressively ineffective rulers until AD 476, when the last emperor was deposed, leaving Rome to be ruled by the barbarian king, Odoacer, before the Ostrogoths seized control – for a few decades, at least. ⊙

BBC RADIO 4 Melvyn Bragg and guests discuss the collapse of the Roman Empire and the Vandals' part in it – in an episode of *In Our Time*. *bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00547ds*



The Vandals' sack of Rome is famous for its duration – two weeks of looting and pillaging

DID YOU KNOW?

ANARCHIC ORIGINS

We get the word 'vandalism' from this sack of Rome in AD 455. In the 18th century, the term began to be used to describe the senseless and deliberate destruction of property.

IN A NUTSHELL

YOUR BRIEF EXPLAINER TO HISTORY'S HOT TOPICS

Field of the Cloth of Gold

WHAT WAS THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD?

It was a spectacular meeting between the kings of England and France, the likes of which had never been seen before. On 7 June 1520, Henry VIII met Francis I of France in a valley near Calais for a grand festival – 18 days of tournaments, feasts, masquerades and religious services. Due to its opulence and grandeur, the event was known as the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Officially, it was an event designed to solidify the friendship between the two nations; in reality, it was a chance for each king to show off his wealth, power and refinement.

WHAT WAS THE POINT OF IT?

It was hoped that the momentous event would mark an end to almost two centuries of animosity between England and France. Both Henry and Francis were at the height of their power, and their boisterous rivalry could easily have spilled over into war once again.

Kings of England had been pressing claims to the throne of France since the early 14th century, in a series of on-and-off conflicts known as the Hundred Years' War. Following in his predecessors' footsteps, Henry VIII had invaded France in 1513 (while Francis was still heir to the French throne) and scored a victory at a skirmish dubbed the Battle of the Spurs; the following year peace was secured with the then king Louis XII. Francis's ascension to the French throne in 1515 might have heralded a new chapter, but Henry saw Francis as a nobody who was merely squatting on his throne. The spectre of war was never far away.

WHY WAS THE EVENT HELD?

It was a direct result of the Treaty of London, organised by Cardinal Thomas Wolsey (the man who would later fail to secure papal blessing for Henry's annulment to Katherine of Aragon). This treaty was a pact of non-aggression between the major powers of Europe, including England, France and the Holy Roman Empire. Among the terms was the commitment that Henry and Francis would meet to affirm their friendship.

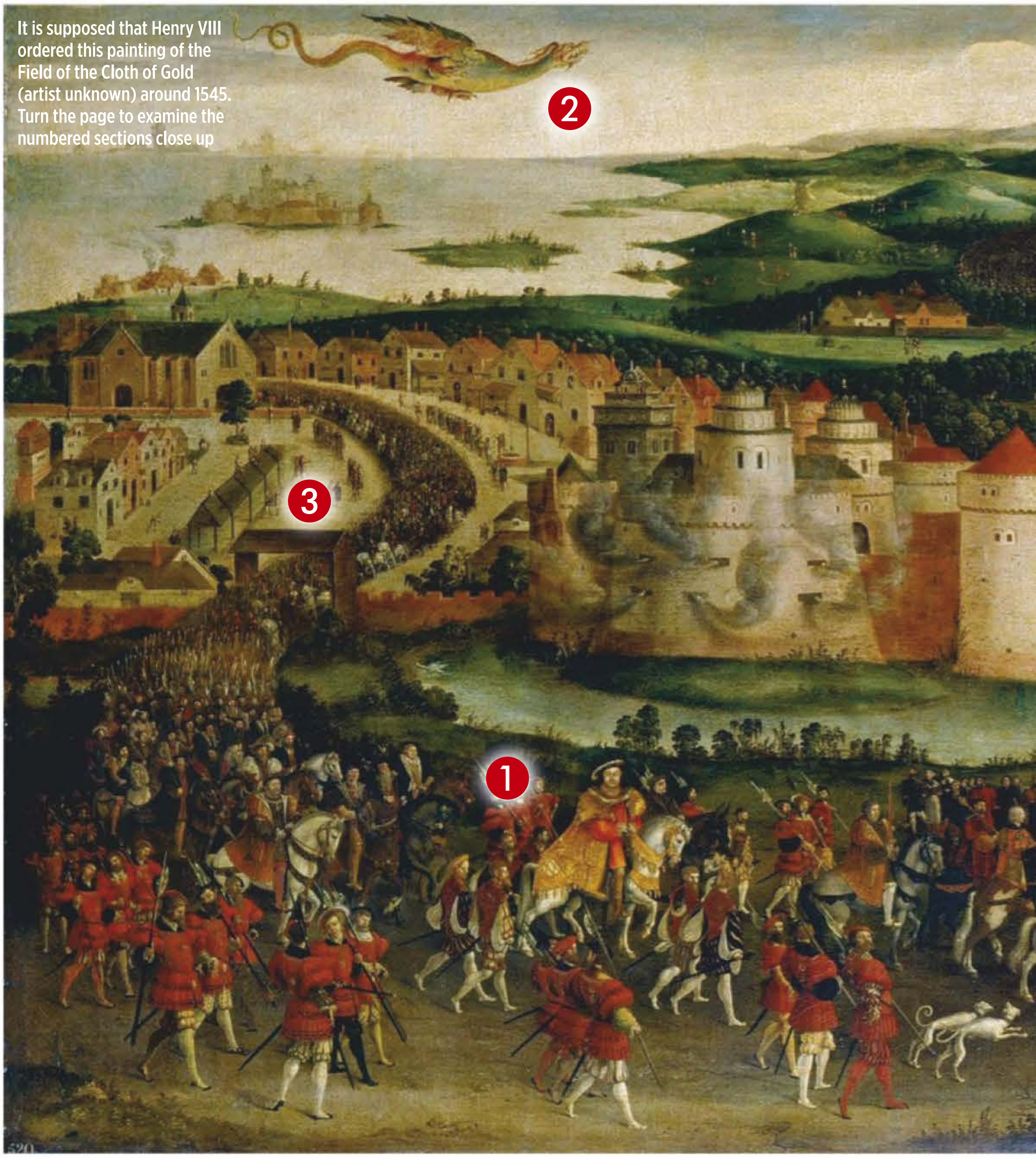
GETTY IMAGES X2

WHERE DID IT TAKE PLACE?

Wolsey and his French counterpart Guillaume Gouffier decided that the meeting should take place on neutral ground – between English-owned Guînes in the Pale of Calais and the French town of Ardres.

HOW HARD WAS IT TO ORGANISE?

It took just two months for tents, a tiltyard for jousting and a palace to be built for Henry and Katherine of Aragon. Keen to best his French rival, a type of 'portable palace' for the English court was built from timber and canvas and


It is supposed that Henry VIII ordered this painting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold (artist unknown) around 1545. Turn the page to examine the numbered sections close up

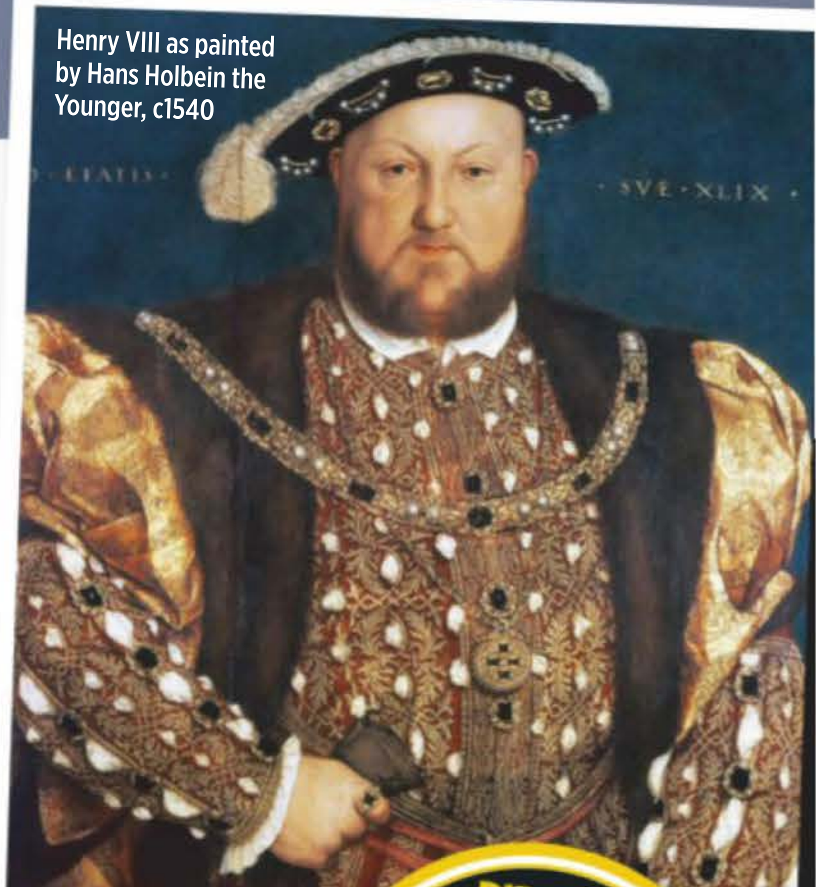
painted to resemble stone. Stained glass and terracotta roundels were used to give it the appearance of Hampton Court; it even had a wine fountain. Of the French pavilions – all made by master craftsmen – the centrepiece was a 120ft tent decked completely in gold. This glittering edifice didn't last long: strong gales meant it had to be taken down before the kings met.

WHAT HAPPENED WHEN HENRY AND FRANCIS ACTUALLY MET?

The atmosphere was tense right up until the actual meeting. The gold coats worn by the English party were briefly mistaken for armour and all was paused until the French were reassured that Francis was in no danger. Then the kings doffed their caps and embraced each other as if old friends.

WHY DID HENRY'S BEARD ALMOST CAUSE A DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT?

Plans for the meeting were briefly put on hold when, in 1519, Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I died (both Henry and Francis put themselves forward as candidates for the imperial crown, but were usurped by Maximilian's grandson, 19-year-old Charles V). In anticipation of ▶

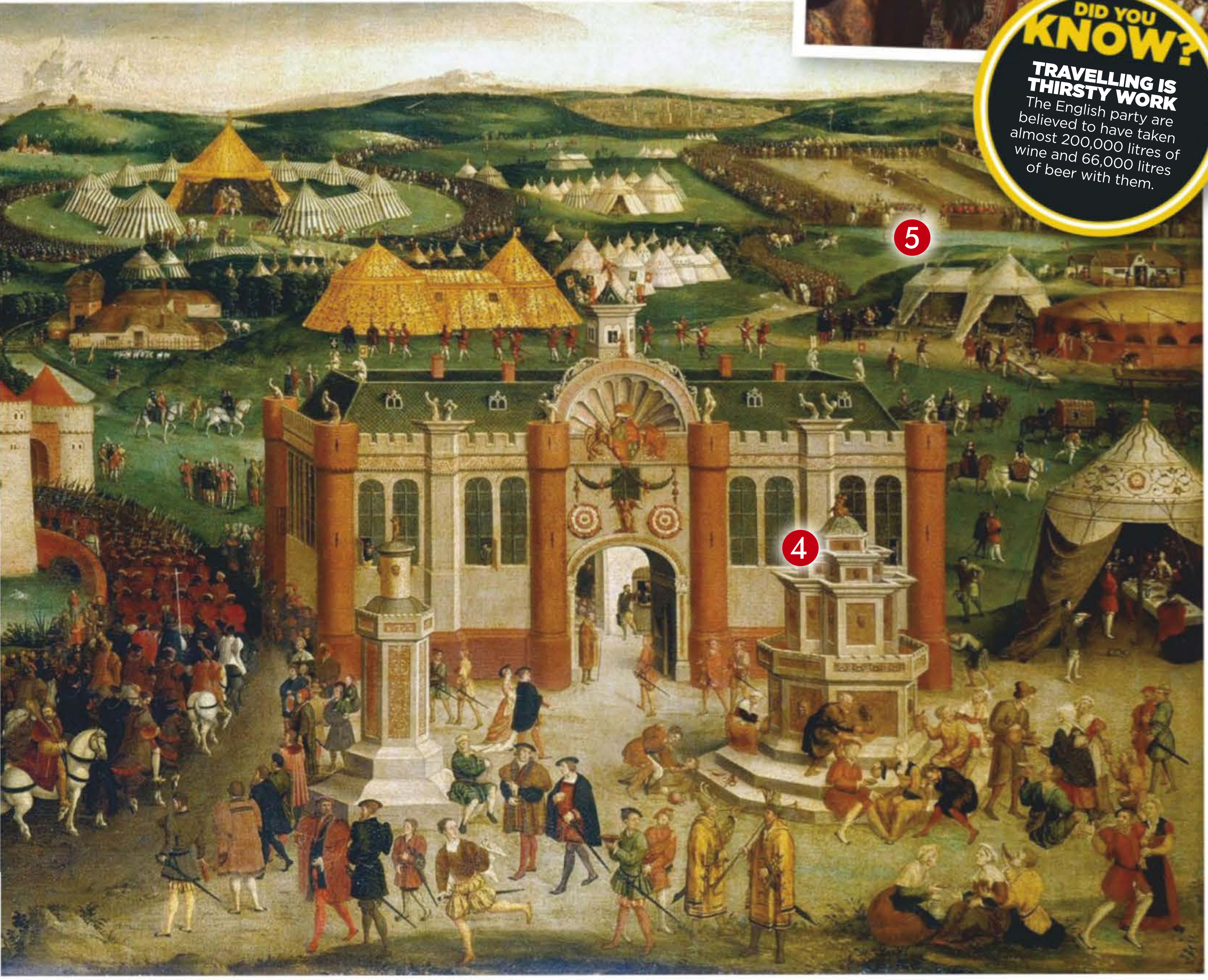


Henry VIII as painted by Hans Holbein the Younger, c1540

DID YOU KNOW?

TRAVELLING IS THIRSTY WORK

The English party are believed to have taken almost 200,000 litres of wine and 66,000 litres of beer with them.



◀ the postponed summit, both monarchs agreed not to shave their beards until they met, so that they could compare them. Henry, however, 'forgot' this and arrived in France clean shaven. Francis's mother was, reportedly, outraged. The situation was only prevented from becoming a diplomatic incident by the suggestion that Katherine of Aragon had implored her husband to shave, as she preferred him without facial hair. Francis was appeased and professed that his and Henry's love for each other was "not in their beards but in their hearts".

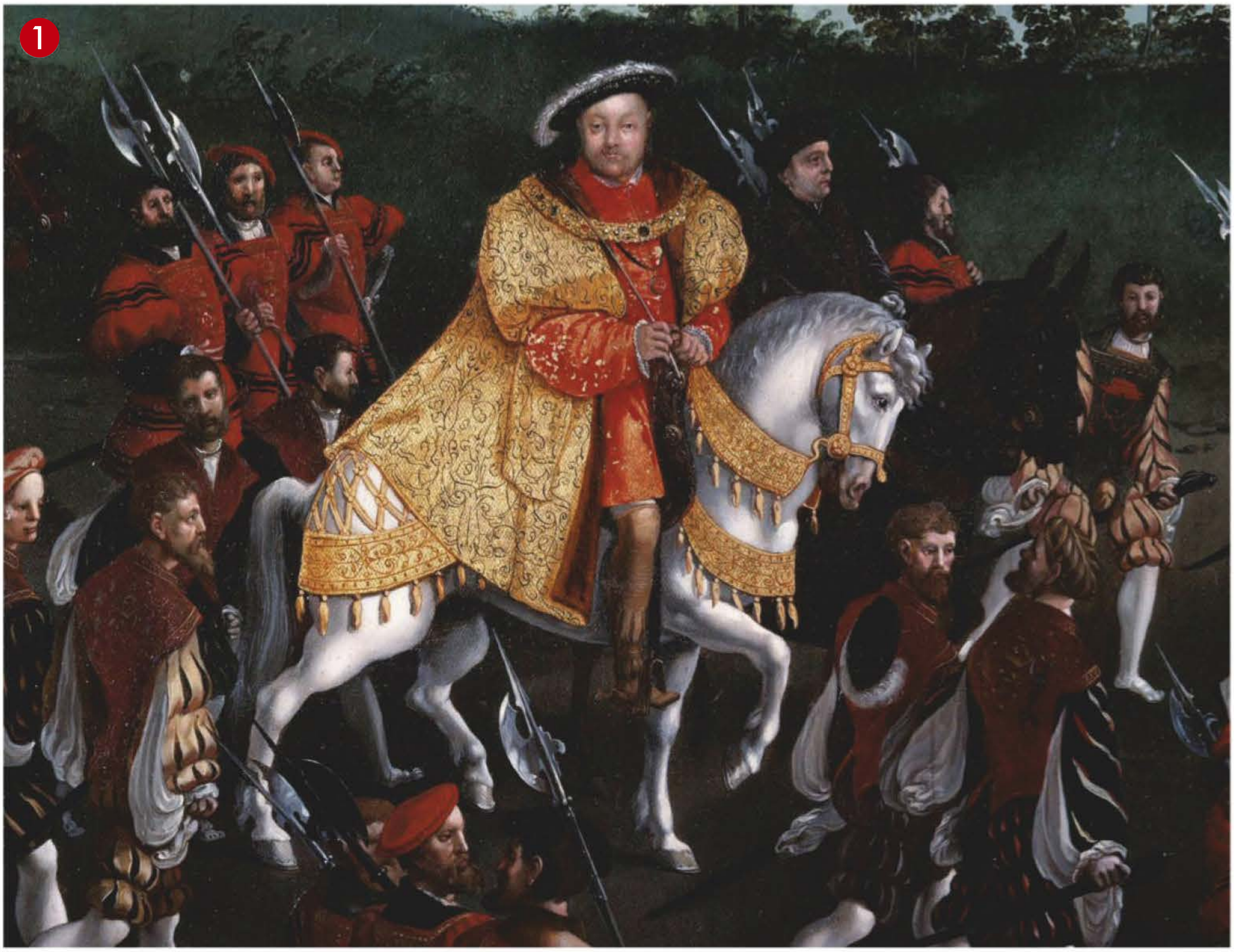
WHAT HAPPENED FOR THE REST OF THE 18-DAY FESTIVAL?

Feasting, sporting contests and revelry. To ensure there were no arguments, Henry and Francis allied themselves against brave volunteers when it came to the sporting events such as the joust. The queen consorts, Katherine and Claude (alongside Francis' mother, Louise de Savoie, and Henry's sister, Mary Tudor) each hosted the opposing king for feasts, dances and theatre. A dragon kite was made for the occasion, with Francis's salamander symbol entwined with the Tudor dragon a symbol of the two kings' bond that awed the crowds.

Wrestling was the preferred entertainment when the weather turned sour. Completely unexpectedly, and after a few drinks, Henry challenged Francis to a wrestling match, but was easily defeated. He did, however, best the French king at archery, as his longbow proved too heavy for Francis to draw.

On the penultimate day, a mass was held in a temporary chapel erected for the occasion, presided over by Cardinal Wolsey the most senior clergyman in attendance and each party's choir sang. The kings parted ways on 24 June, but not before gifting each other the work of their finest goldsmiths.

> "Francis professed his and Henry's love was 'not in their beards but in their hearts'"



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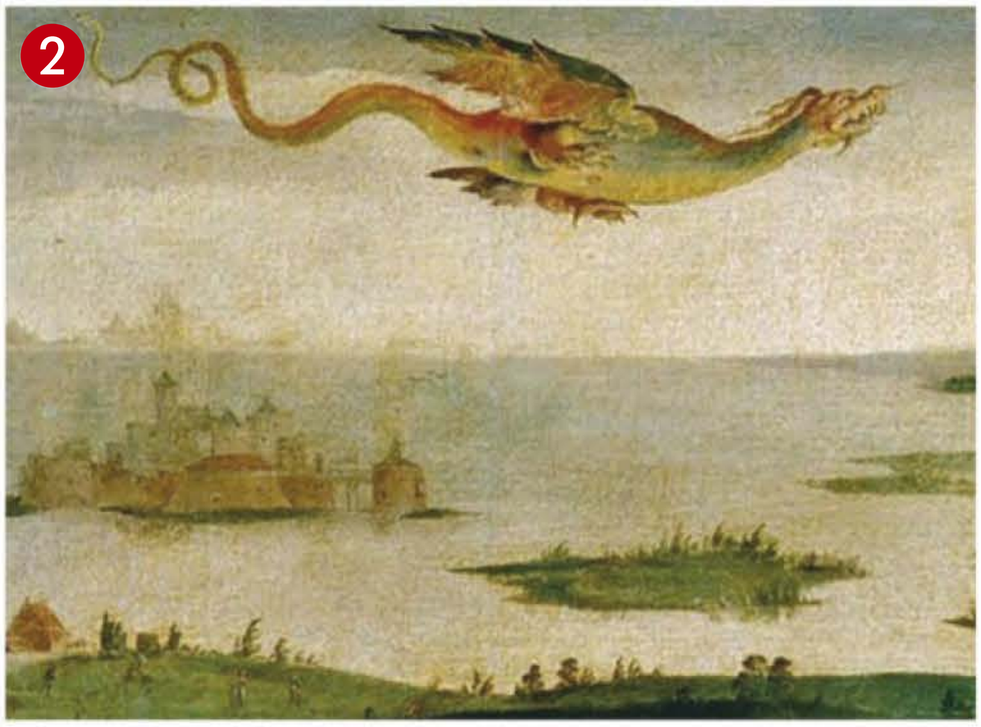
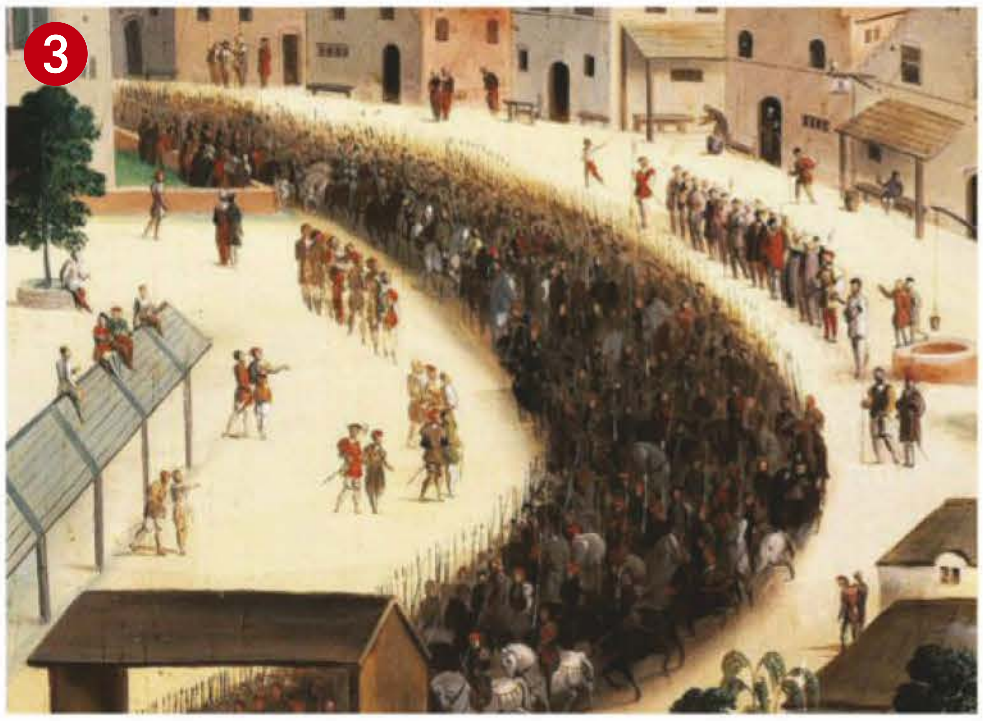
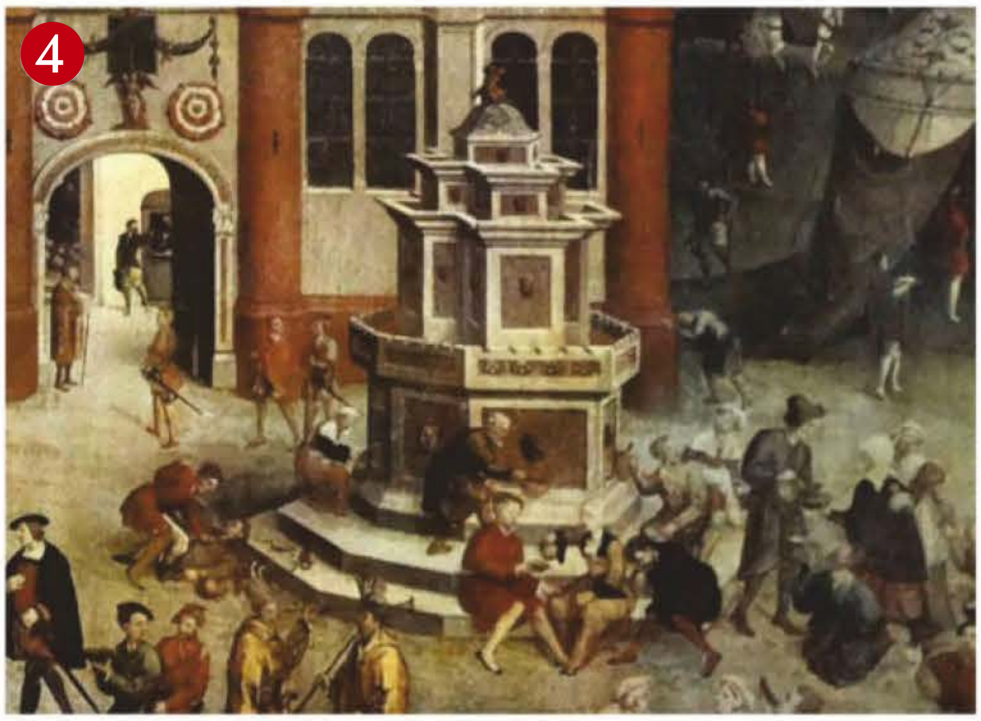
Henry VIII – looking facially older than other depictions in the same painting – is shown in all his resplendent finery, riding alongside Cardinal Wolsey



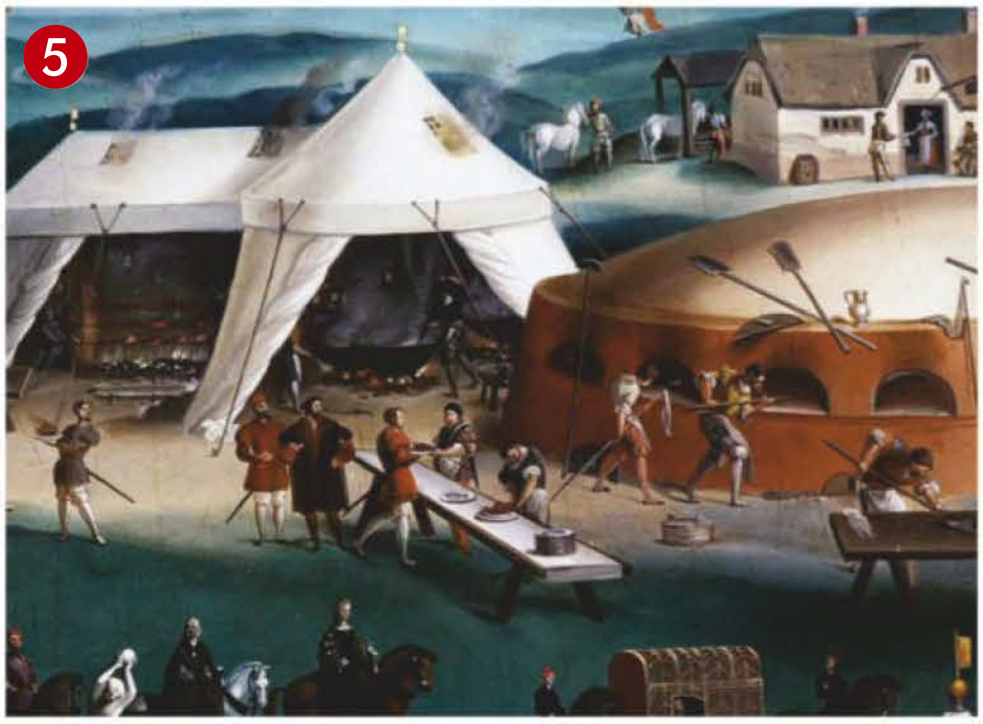
A kite was made especially for the occasion to symbolise the friendship between Francis and Henry, combining the French king's salamander with the Tudor dragon



The painting shows the enormous scale of the meeting, with thousands of attendants for both kings – including servants, soldiers, councillors, chaplains and more



The wine fountain outside Henry's 'palace' is shown to be extremely popular – with some revellers appearing to fight each other and one looking rather unwell



On the right side of the painting the ovens can be seen. These fed more than 12,000 people, a visual reminder that this was a triumph of logistics at the very least

DID THE MEETING IMPROVE THEIR RELATIONSHIP?

On 10 July, Henry met with Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and both agreed to forge no new alliance with France for two years diplomacy through expensive partying had not worked, it seemed. By mid 1521, France and the Holy Roman Empire were again at war and England was dragged into it a peaceful Europe no more. The Field of the Cloth of Gold became a distant memory.

WHAT DOES THE SURVIVING PAINTING OF THE EVENT TELL US?

In c1545, more than 20 years after the extraordinary meeting, Henry VIII is supposed to have commissioned an oil painting of the events. The artist (or artists) is unknown. Painted so long after the event, it is filled with inaccuracies, but still gives an idea of the scale and number of people involved.

On the right side of the painting, are the ovens that would have helped feed the 12,000 or so people at the event. The now aging and infirm Henry is shown in his younger glory three time over, decked in his finery as a true Renaissance prince: first on horseback in the procession, then embracing Francis in the magnificent gold tent towards the rear of the painting (though of course, the tent had been taken down by then), and finally watching a jousting match. The Henry on horseback is the most intriguing: his head has been cut out and replaced with a later portrait of the king that bears striking resemblance to works by Hans Holbein the Younger. ⊙

Hampton Court Palace is planning an exhibition to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the Field of the Cloth of Gold when circumstances allow. *hrp.org.uk/hampton-court-palace*

LISTEN

BBC RADIO 4

Melvyn Bragg discusses the Field of the Cloth of Gold on an episode of *In Our Time* on BBC Radio 4 *bbc.co.uk/programmes/p003k9dl*

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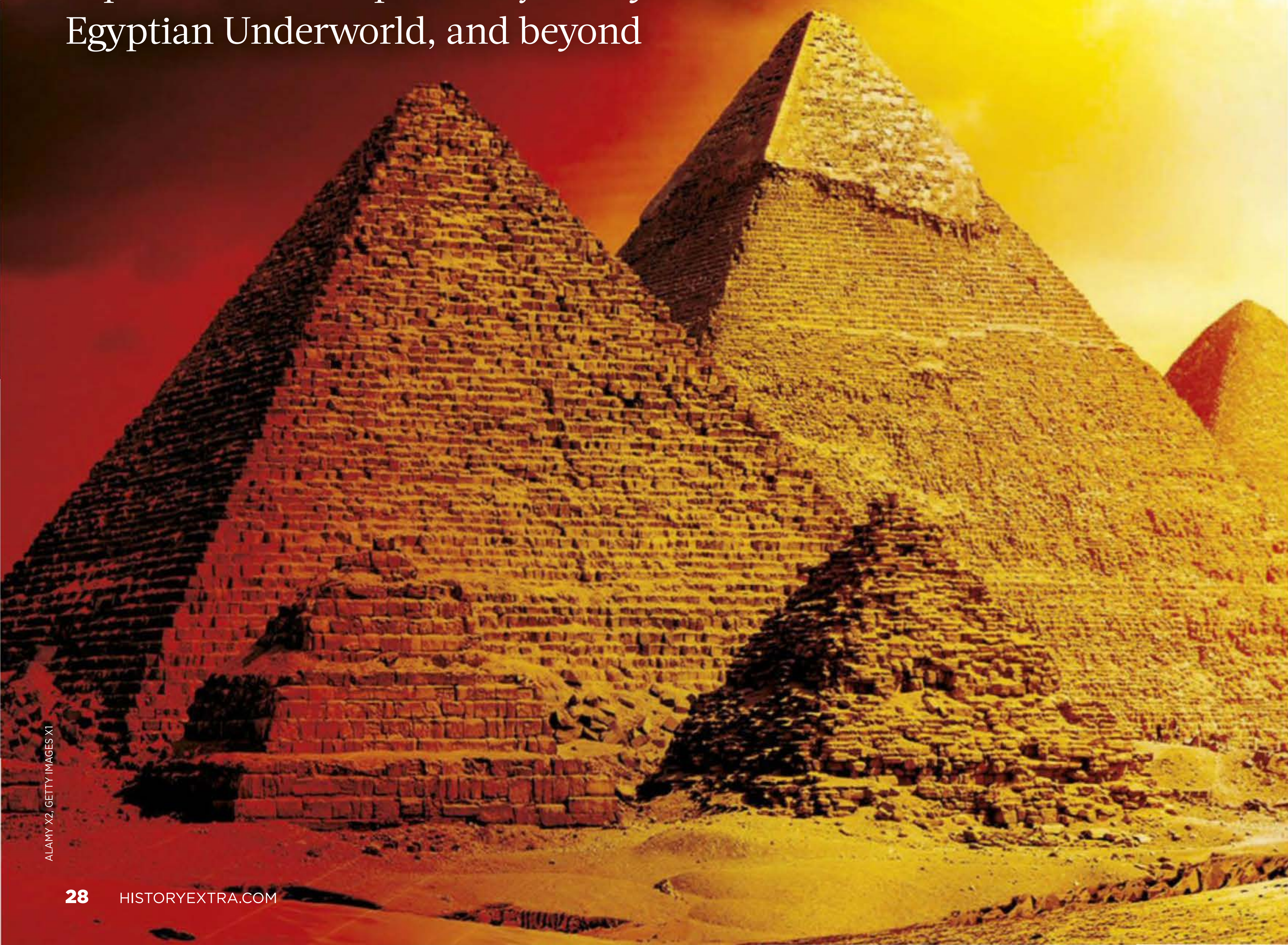
LIFE AND DEATH IN ANCIENT EGYPT

For the ancient Egyptians death wasn't an end, merely a new beginning, and ensuring one's eternal existence was an important part of daily life. **Joann Fletcher** explores the often perilous journey to the Egyptian Underworld, and beyond



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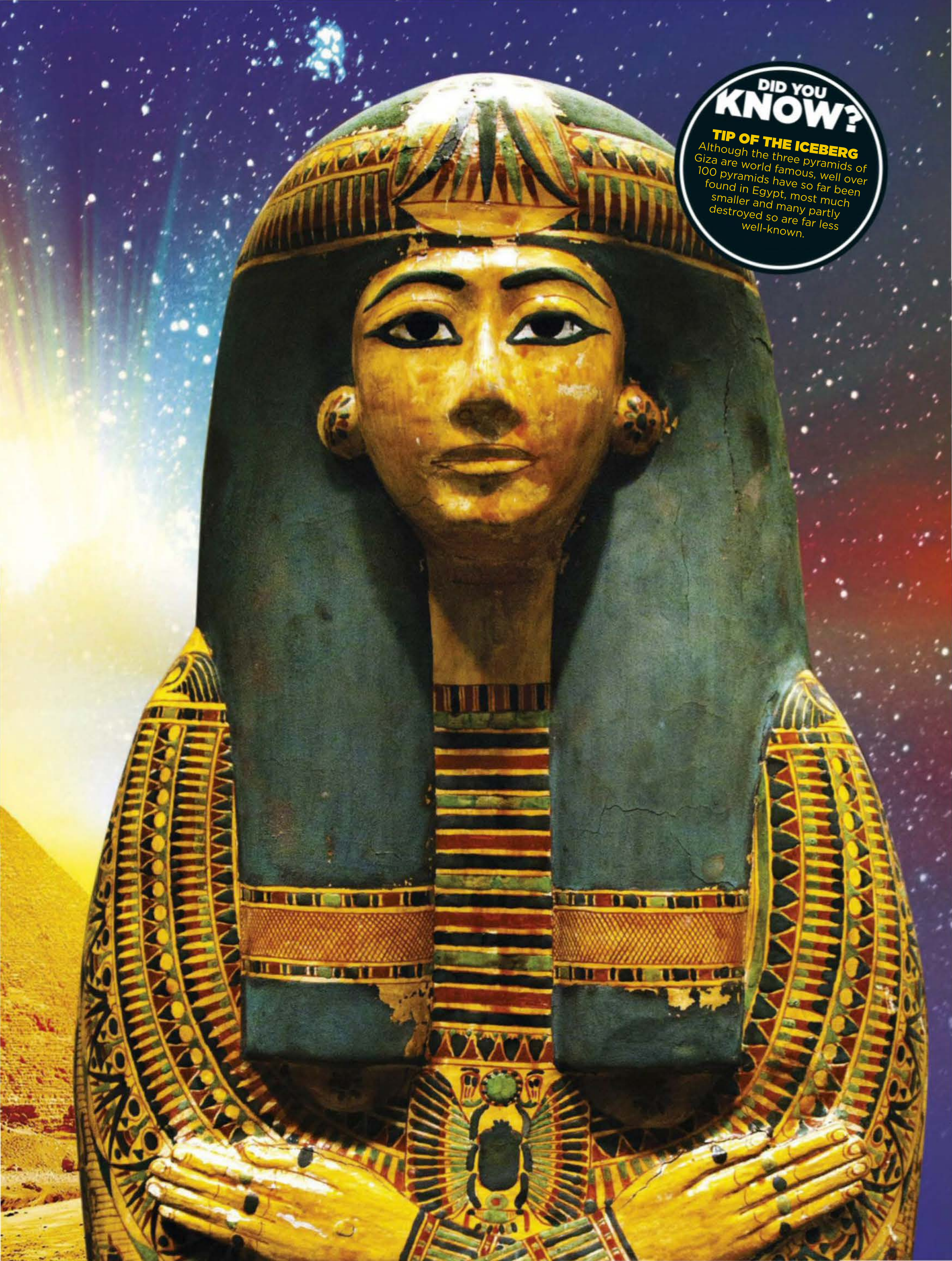
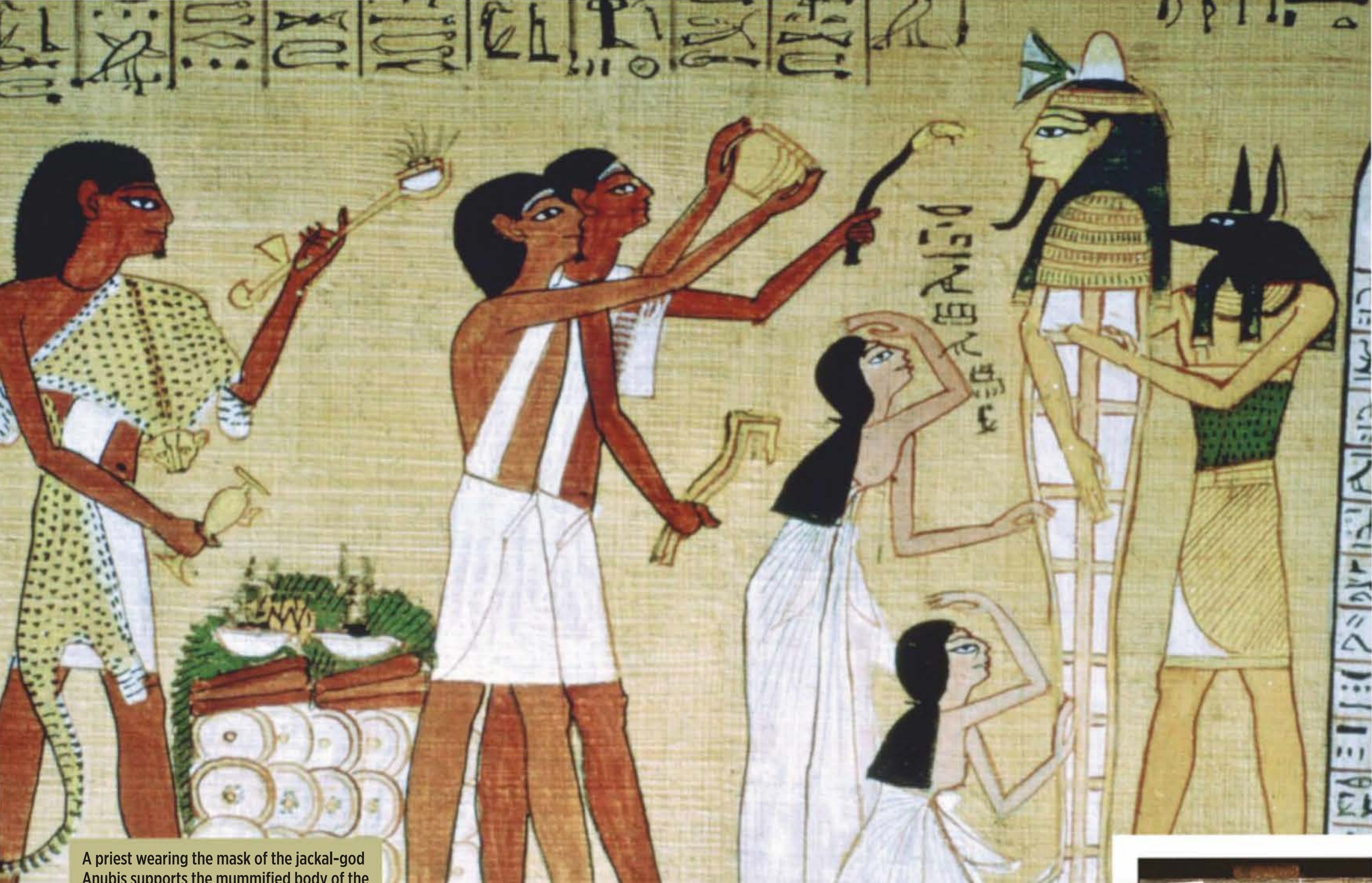


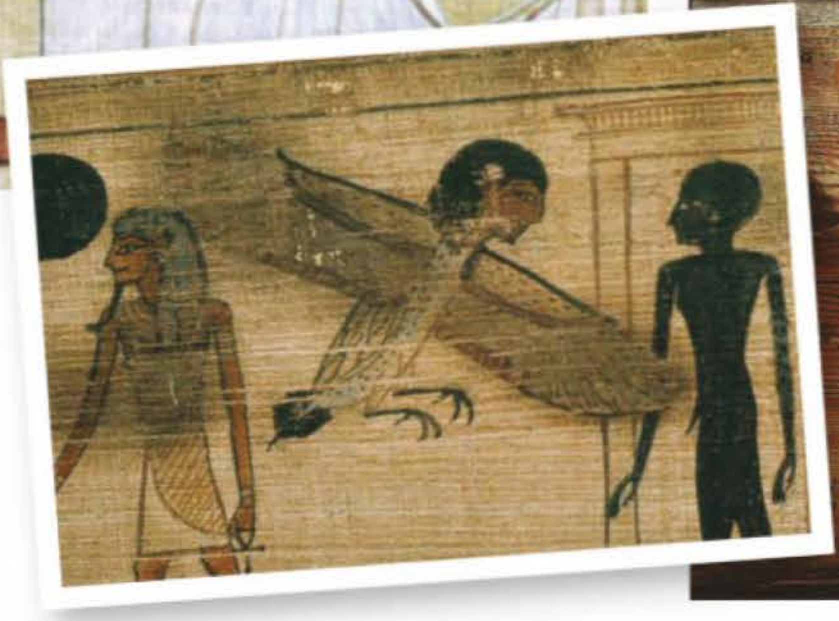
DID YOU KNOW?

TIP OF THE ICEBERG

Although the three pyramids of Giza are world famous, well over 100 pyramids have so far been found in Egypt, most much smaller and many partly destroyed so are far less well-known.



A priest wearing the mask of the jackal-god Anubis supports the mummified body of the scribe Hunefer, while other priests perform the Opening of the Mouth ceremony to prepare his soul for the Afterlife; his wife Nasha stands before him in mourning



During the long history of Ancient Egypt spanning approximately 3000 BC to 30 BC both the pharaohs and their subjects regarded life and death as part of a continuous process. Death was not an end, but the beginning of another stage: the 'Afterlife'.

This was considered possible because it was believed that each person was made up of both physical and invisible parts their name, their body and its shadow, plus their life force (known as the 'ka') and their spirit ('ba'). With these separate elements brought together at birth to work together during a person's lifetime, death was simply a transition, after which the ka and ba lived on.

Yet the ka and ba still needed the body as their home, so it was preserved by mummification. The mummified body was placed in its coffin for elaborate funerary rites, which culminated in the 'Opening of the Mouth', a ceremony designed to reanimate the senses and the ka and the ba.

The 'reactivated' body was then placed inside its tomb, inscribed with the tomb owner's name and surrounded by everything that person had used in life, and accompanied by other objects made especially for burial – including statues of the deceased so that if the body was damaged by robbers, the ka and ba could relocate to the figures and live on. Spells known as the 'Book of the Dead' were also provided in order to help the ka and ba, which were also nourished by offerings of food and drink in the belief that "your ka sits with you and eats bread with you". The ba, too, required 'bread, water and air', but in contrast to the earthbound ka, the ba could travel around, leaving the tomb at sunrise but returning each night using the spell "ensuring that my ba comes to me from wherever it might be, and seeing its body alights on its mummy".

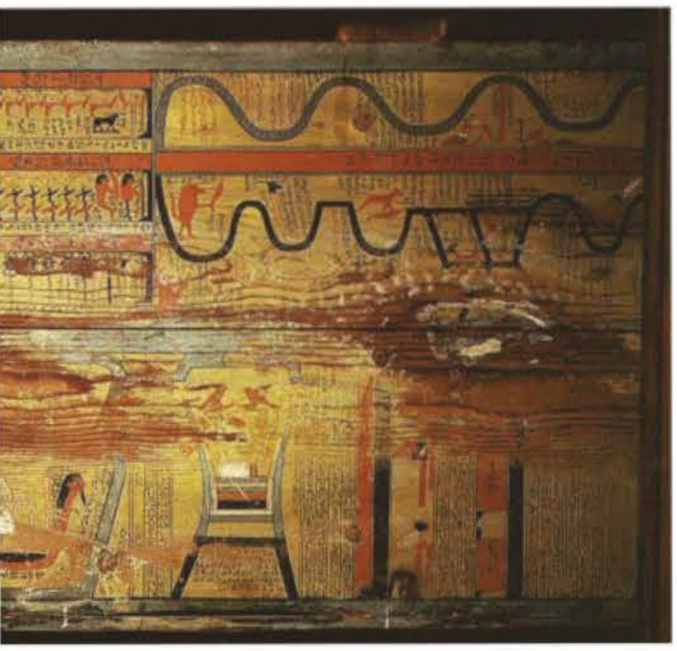
ABOVE: **Body and soul (the shadow and the human-headed ba bird) shown at the tomb in Spell 92 in the Book of the Dead of Neferrenpet**

ABOVE RIGHT: **Coffins were even decorated with maps of the Underworld**

Usually depicted in the form of a human-headed bird, it was also thought that the ba could shapeshift by reciting the "spell for being transformed into any shape, becoming a living ba and taking the form of whatever you desire". It was also the ba which made the hazardous journey into the 'Underworld', for which the Book of the Dead acted as a kind of guidebook – providing useful phrases and maps of the Underworld's various regions and gateways. It also gave the names of the snakes and demons guarding these gateways, ranging from 'Stinger' and 'Flame-eyed' to 'Existing on Maggots' – the deceased were only allowed to pass through by speaking these names and declaring that "I know them and am excellent in opening the

> "The Book of the Dead acted as a kind of a guide to the Underworld's various regions"

GETTY IMAGES X7, ALAMY X1



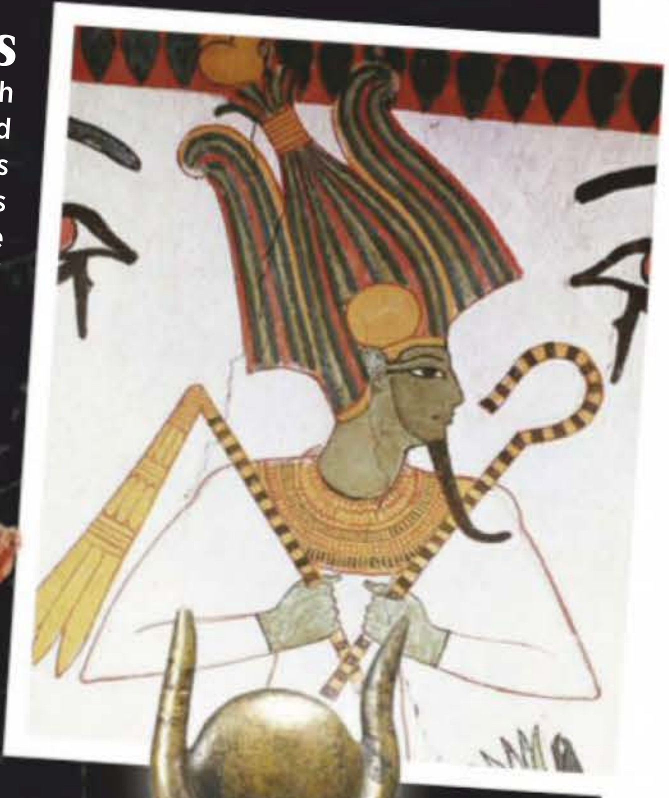
gateways”. Beyond each gateway were even more terrifying forces ready to “sever heads, slit throats and rip out hearts”, but these could be avoided by reciting the spell, “You will not catch me in your net in which you catch the dead!”

The ultimate defender of the dead was the great sun god Ra, ably assisted by 12 fearsome goddesses variously named ‘Splitter of the skulls of Ra’s enemies’, ‘Slicer of Souls’ and ‘Beheader of Rebels’. There was also Ra’s daughter, Hathor, the smiling goddess of love, who took the dead into her protective embrace, while the sky goddess Nut was the one who “spreads herself over you, protecting you from harm” and known

Continues on p34

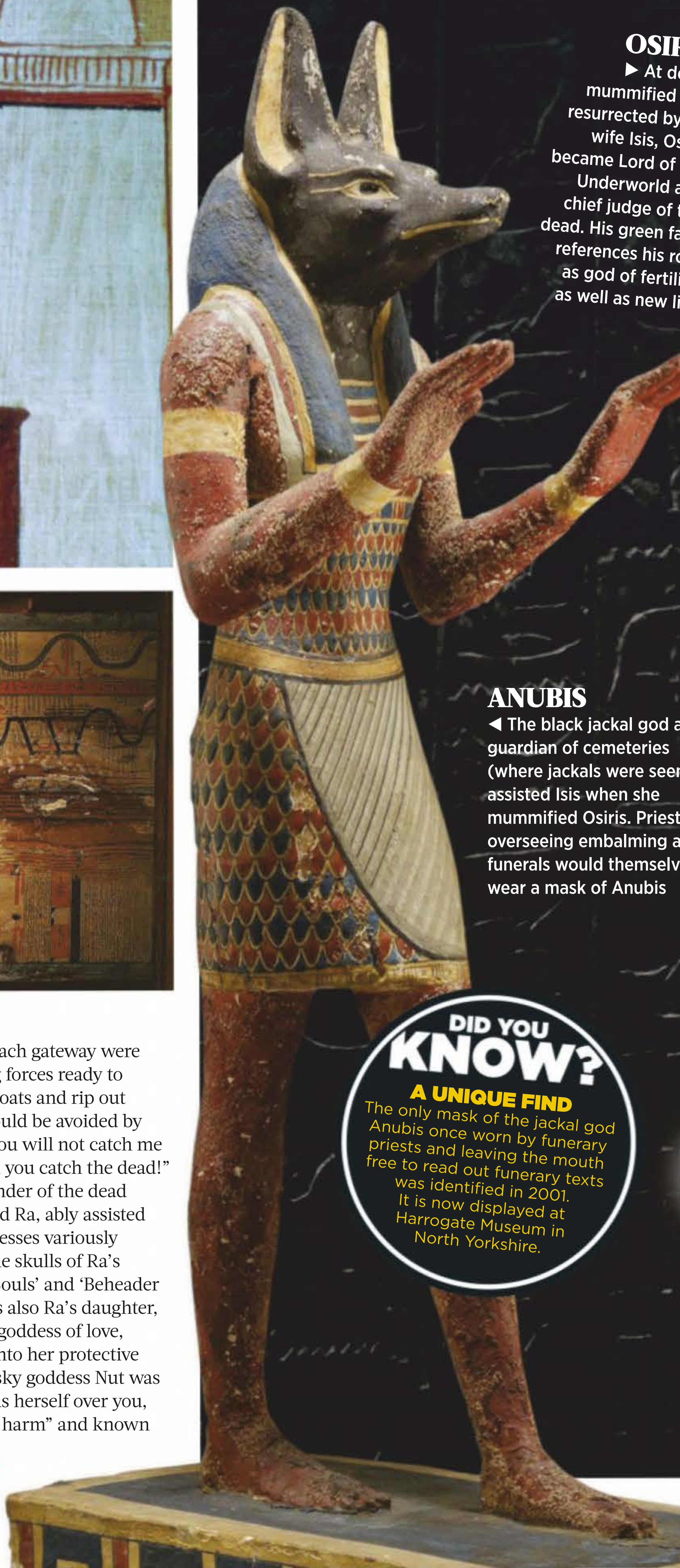
DEITIES OF THE UNDERWORLD

Who oversaw the deceased’s journey to the next life?



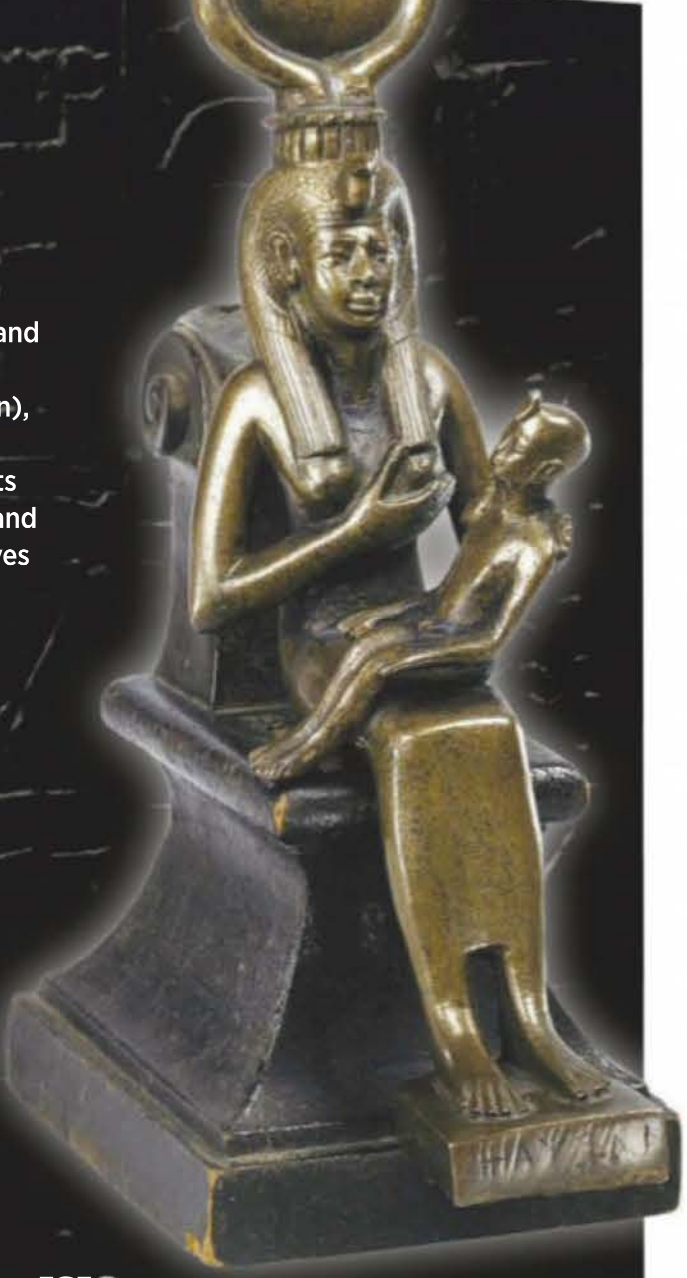
OSIRIS

▶ At death mummified and resurrected by his wife Isis, Osiris became Lord of the Underworld and chief judge of the dead. His green face references his role as god of fertility as well as new life



ANUBIS

◀ The black jackal god and guardian of cemeteries (where jackals were seen), assisted Isis when she mummified Osiris. Priests overseeing embalming and funerals would themselves wear a mask of Anubis



ISIS

▲ The great mother goddess and magician who invented mummification for her dead husband Osiris, resurrecting him to become god of the Underworld while she protected their son, ruling on Earth

DID YOU KNOW?

A UNIQUE FIND

The only mask of the jackal god Anubis once worn by funerary priests and leaving the mouth free to read out funerary texts was identified in 2001. It is now displayed at Harrogate Museum in North Yorkshire.

GUIDE TO MAKING A MUMMY

Mummification was an expensive process carried out by skilled embalmers over 70 days. Although it changed gradually over time, it always featured the same basic steps...

1. The body was washed, then a metal probe inserted up the nose to liquify the brain – which drained away.
2. A small cut was made in the left side to remove the digestive organs responsible for decomposition.
3. The intestines, stomach, liver and lungs were treated and buried separately in four Canopic jars (but the heart was left in place since it was believed to contain intelligence and emotion).
4. The body was dried out for 40 days using a natural salt called natron.
5. The skin was rubbed with oils and resins to provide a protective coating against 'harmful forces', including insects, mould and bacteria.
6. The body was wrapped in many layers of linen wrappings and put in its coffin for burial.

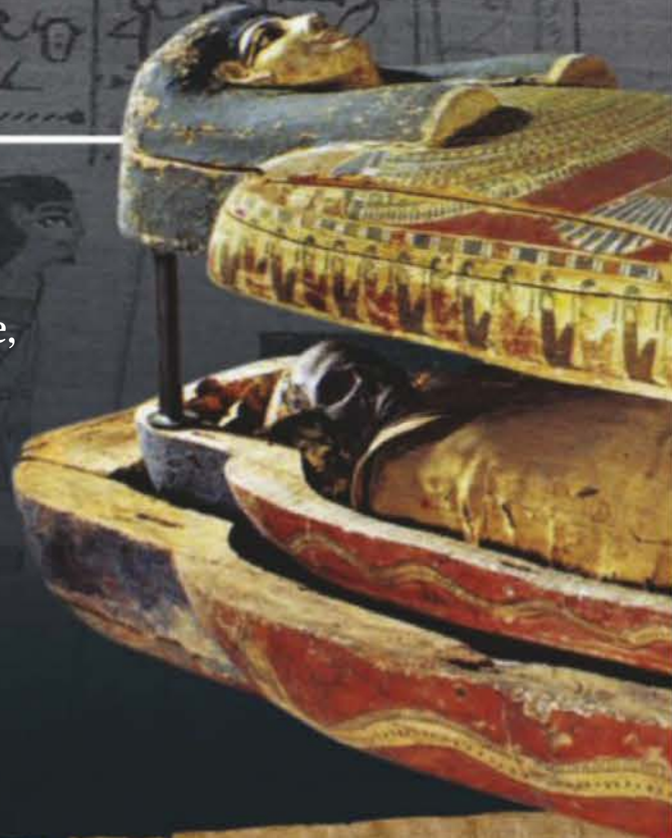
DID YOU KNOW?

A LONG TIME IN THE MAKING

Scientists analysing mummy wrappings in 2014 were able to prove that mummification began in Egypt in around 4300 BC – so 1,700 years earlier than believed'

PREPARING FOR DEATH

When packing for the Afterlife, there were some essential items needed for the journey



BOOK OF THE DEAD

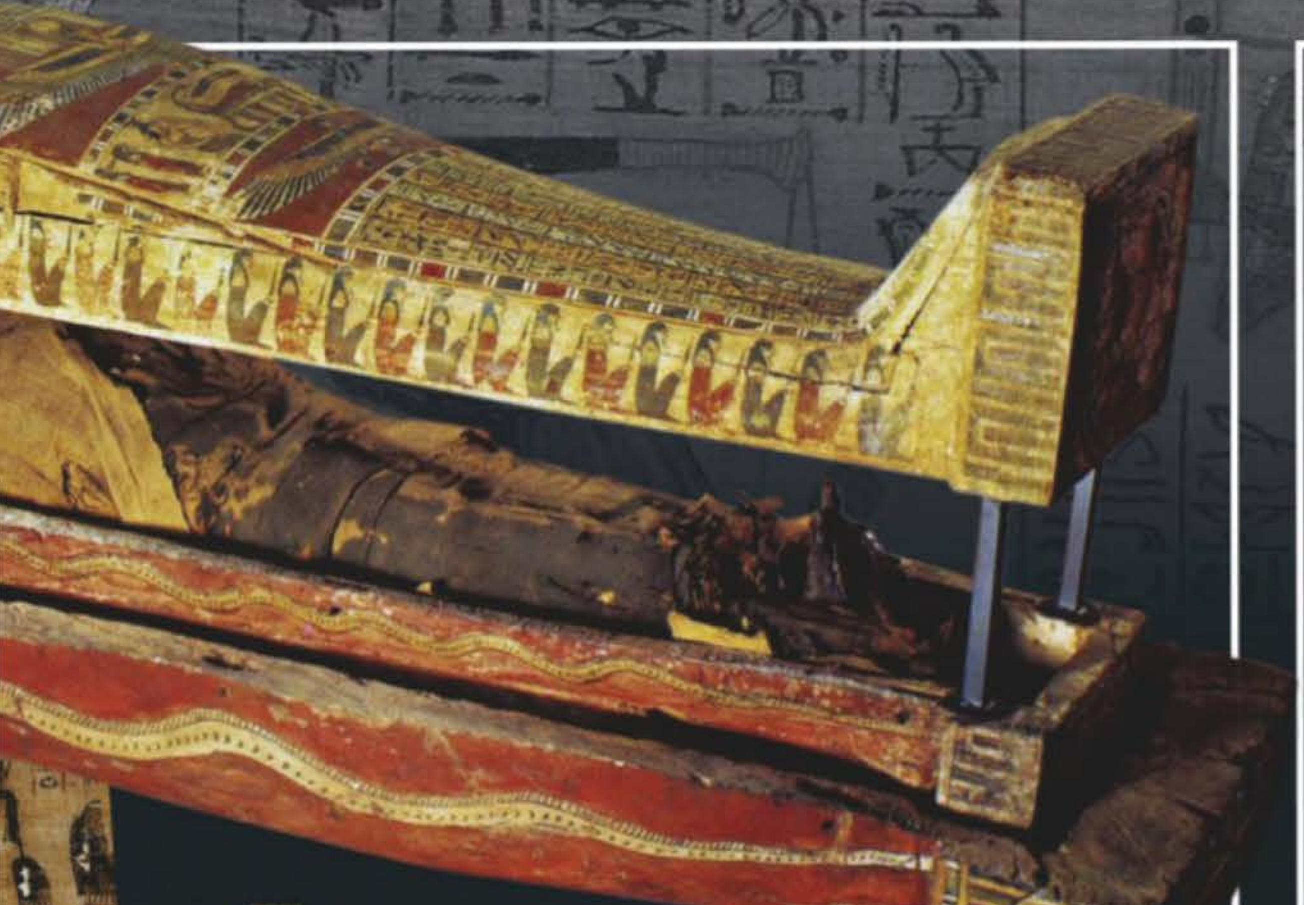
▼ Since the dead had to find their way through the Underworld to reach eternity, collections of spells and prayers known as the Book of the Dead were written on papyrus rolls, acting as guide books to the Underworld.

MUMMY WRAPPINGS

▼ In terms of the correct 'outfit' for the journey, the Book of the Dead states that those wishing to reach the Afterlife must be "pure, clean, clothed in fresh linen and anointed with the finest myrrh oil", referring to the many layers of mummy wrappings protecting the body from damage.

FOOD & DRINK

▲ Supplies for the long journey to the Underworld and for the Afterlife beyond were accompanied by the prayer "may there be given offerings of bread, beer, beef and fowl and every good and pure thing for your ka".



AMULETS

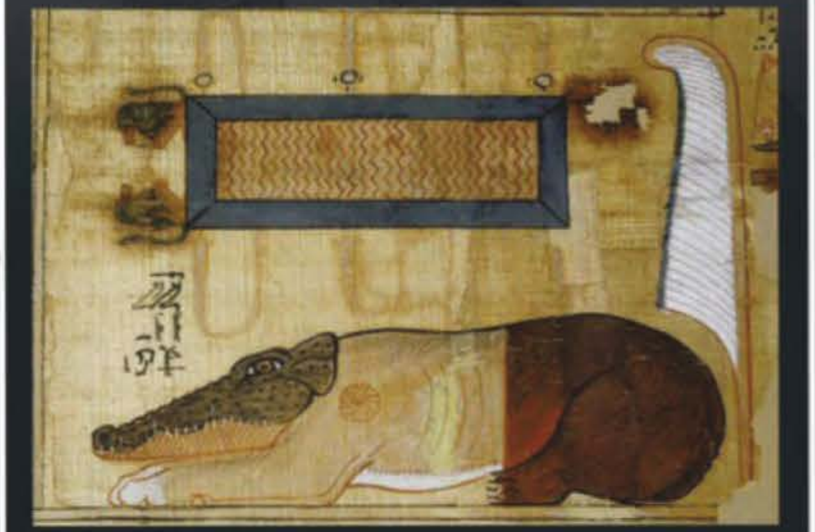
◀ Worn in both life and death, amulets were not only decorative but were thought to protect against harm. Placed over different parts of the body, a whole series of protective amulets included the Eye of Horus, worn to keep the body healthy and complete, and large scarabs (beetle-shaped amulets) placed over the heart.

SHABTIS

▼ No one wants to work for eternity, so many ancient Egyptians were buried with small servant figurines, or 'shabtis', and the 'Spell for making a shabti do work for the owner in the land of the dead'. The wealthiest tombs contained a shabti for every day of the year, with extra 'overseer shabtis' to keep the rest in order.

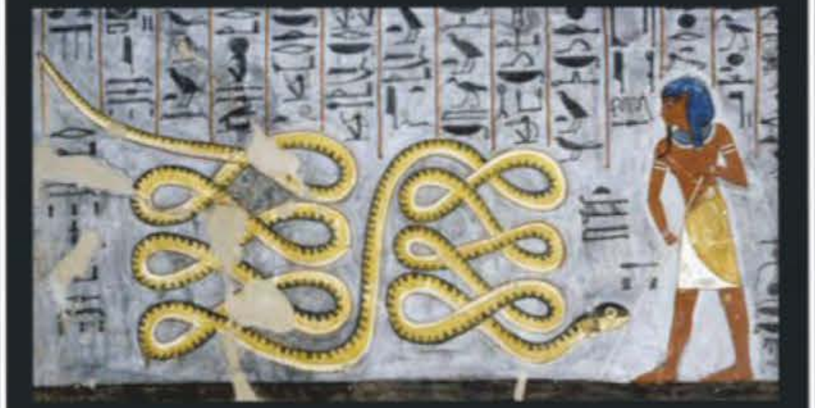
THE MOST TERRIFYING CREATURES FROM THE BOOK OF THE DEAD

Reaching the Afterlife meant getting past these fearsome guardians



AMMUT

▲ 'Devourer of the Dead' was a terrifying goddess with a crocodile's head, lion's body and the back legs of a hippopotamus. She waited by the scales of Judgement to eat the hearts of sinners.

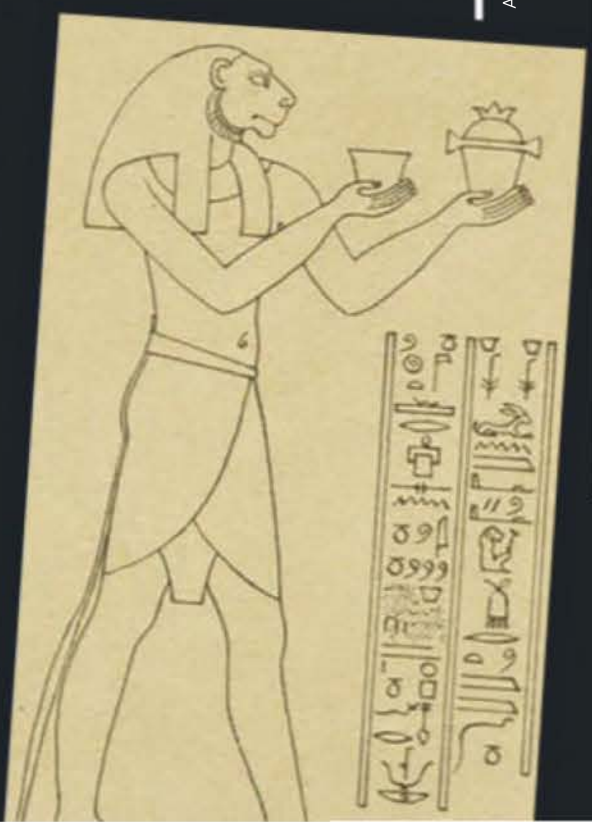


APEP

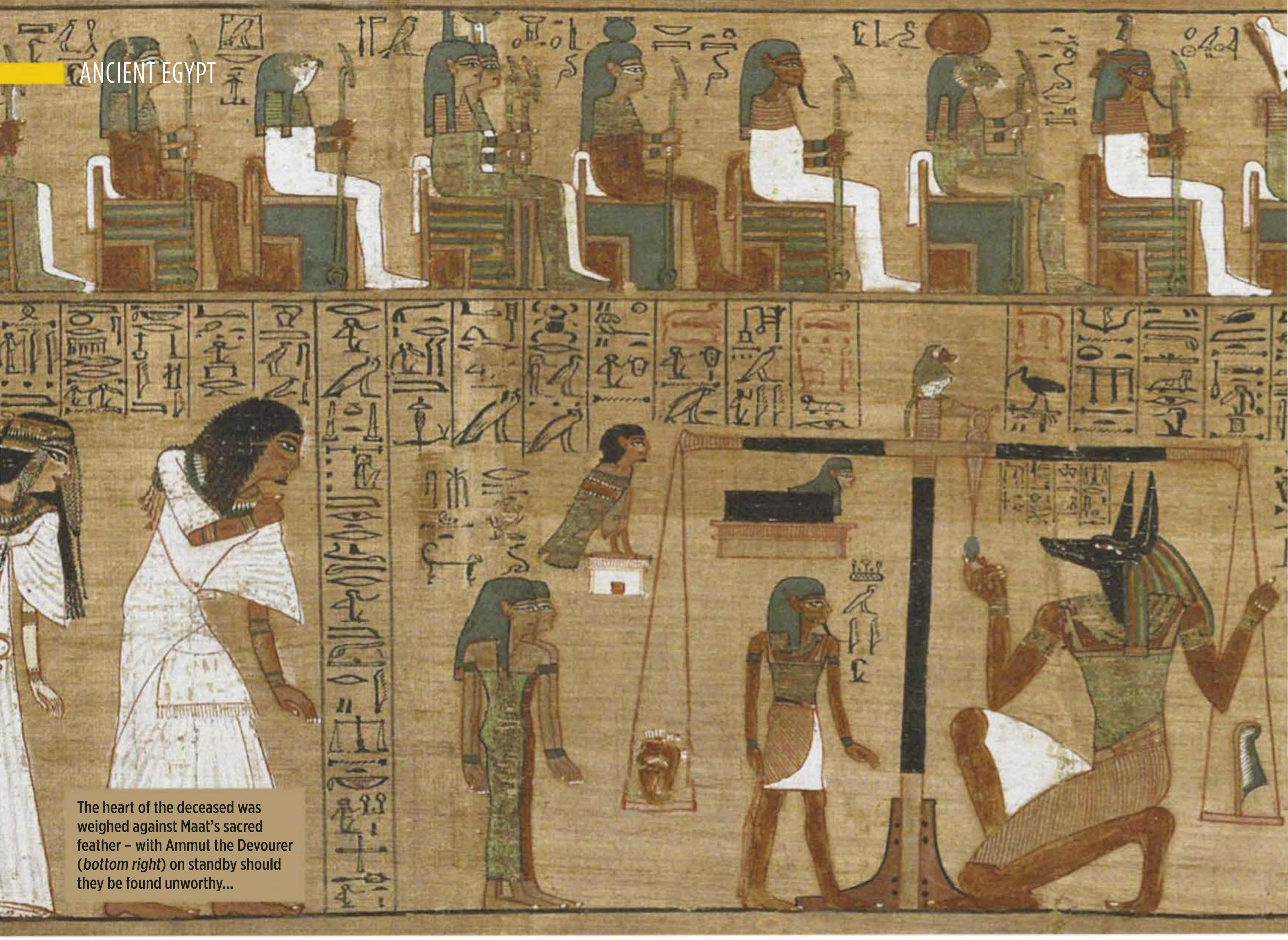
▲ The 'Eater of Souls' was the great roaring serpent who tried to swallow the Sun god Ra each night to prevent him rising again, plunging the world into darkness and chaos unless constantly fought against.

SHEZMU

▶ The 'Lord of Blood' hunted sinners for slaughter. He was also a butcher known as 'the One who dismembers bodies' and used a wine press to crush human heads instead of grapes.



ALAMY X3, GETTY IMAGES X6, TOPFOTO X1



The heart of the deceased was weighed against Maat's sacred feather – with Ammut the Devourer (*bottom right*) on standby should they be found unworthy...

◀ for her thunderous laughter. Even Osiris, the Lord of the Underworld, was described as "laughter loving", and it was he who awaited the dead at their final destination: the Hall of Two Truths, presided over by Maat, goddess of truth.

Here, Osiris took the role of chief judge, assisted by 42 'Assessor Gods' whose individual names had to be recited by the deceased as part of the 'Negative Confession' speech, declaring that they hadn't committed any of the sins on a long list, from "I have not robbed the poor" to "I have not killed anyone". Fortunately there was yet another helpful advice section in the Book of the Dead entitled "this is how to act in the Hall of the Two Truths when saying this speech".

Then came the most dramatic part of the judgement, when the deceased's heart was weighed against Maat's sacred feather. If the heart was found heavy with sin it was thrown as food to a monster, Ammut the Devourer, condemning its owner to permanent oblivion. But if the heart was as light as the feather, the deceased was declared 'true of voice' and allowed to pass through into a blissful eternity, their ba uniting with their ka to create a transfigured spirit or 'akh'.

Living forever in the company of the gods, the akh's eternal destination was sometimes imagined as a celestial existence among 'the Imperishable Stars', or travelling beside the sun god to be reborn each dawn. Or it could simply be to continue to live with loved ones as they had on earth, in a heavenly landscape duplicating Egypt itself: "You settle in the next world, striding about the land, your heart happy as you plough and go sailing as your heart wishes, going out each morning and returning each evening…. You see the sun god in heaven, watching as he dawns and waking joyfully each day, travelling through eternity with a heart filled with happiness!"

DEATH BEGINS IN LIFE

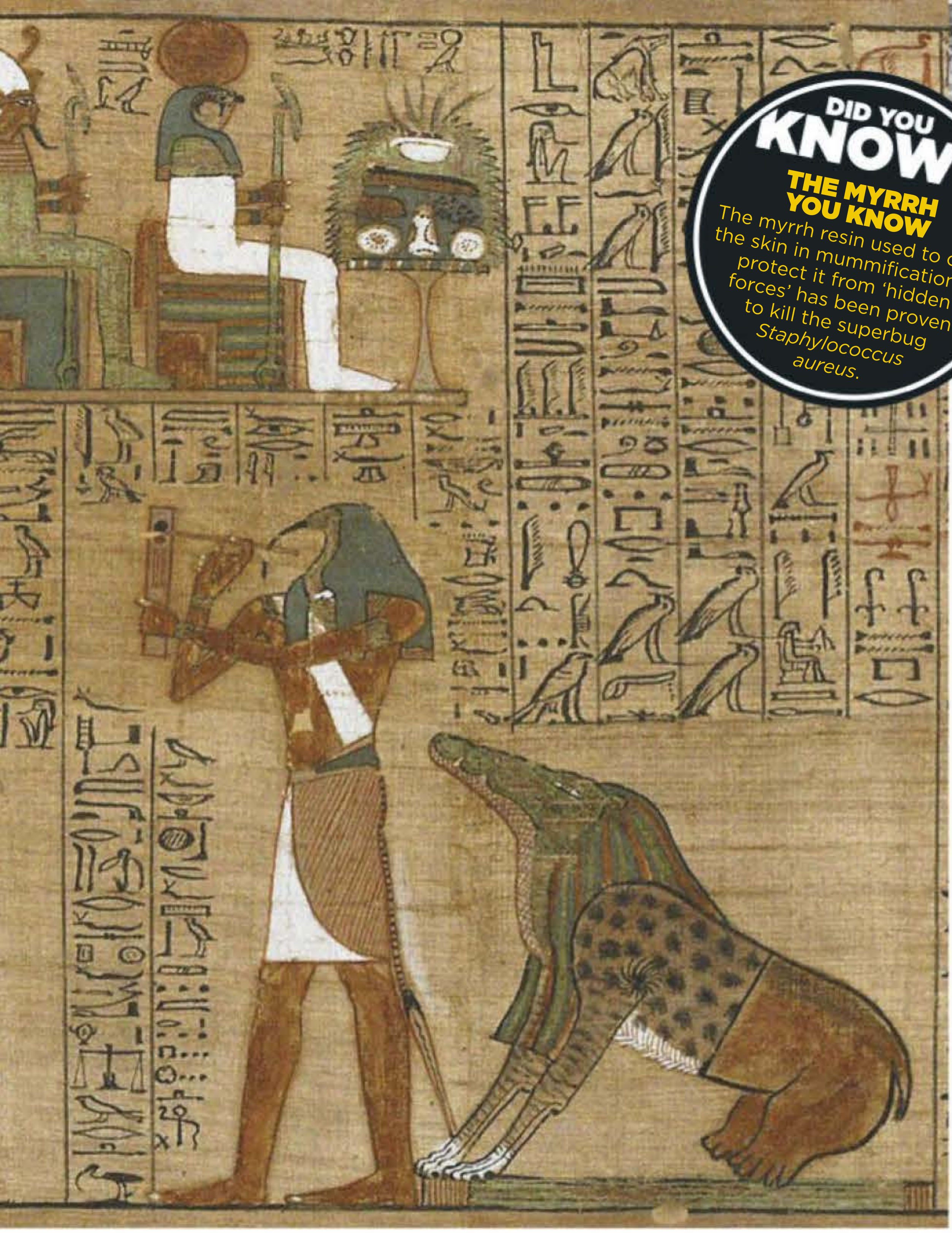
This long journey towards eternity had to begin in life, with all necessary preparations made for a safe passage into the next world. With the fear of something going wrong after death far more powerful than the fear of death itself, the desire for a proper burial was every Egyptian's ultimate goal. Nothing was left to chance.

First came the choosing of a burial place: usually on the west bank of the

> "The fear of something going wrong after death was more powerful than the fear of death itself"

Many tombs of Egypt's ancient royalty have been found behind the Theban Hills here, in areas now known as the Valley of the Kings and the Valley of the Queens. The tombs of non-royal people can be seen in the foreground

GETTY IMAGES X5, COURTESY LEEDS MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES X1



DID YOU KNOW?

THE MYRRH YOU KNOW

The myrrh resin used to coat the skin in mummification to protect it from 'hidden forces' has been proven to kill the superbug *Staphylococcus aureus.*

Egyptian priest Nesyamun's vocal chords were scanned

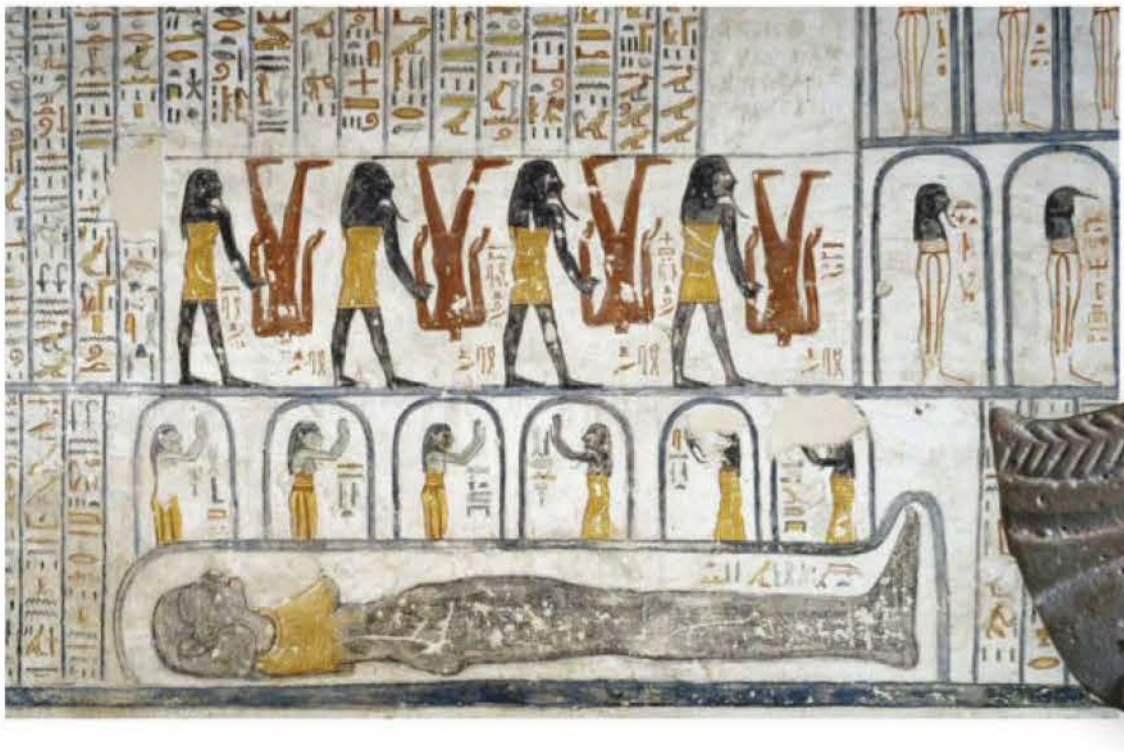
VOICES OF THE DEAD

Thanks to modern technology we can listen to the sound of the voice of a priest who lived over 3,000 years ago

In the next world, the Egyptian dead had to be able to speak to the gods and recite protective spells so they could become an eternal spirit, 'true of voice'. Now it's possible to hear them, using new technology combining a 3D printout of a vocal tract (based on CT scans), designed by Prof David Howard of Royal Holloway, University of London.

Since the vocal tract remains intact in mummified bodies, Howard worked with colleagues at the University of York, Leeds Museum and Leeds General Infirmary to recreate the 'voice' of mummified Egyptian priest Nesyamun, based on his own prayers wishing to speak to the gods – and allowing him to be heard after a 3,000 year silence. The technology, initially designed to help people who had lost their voice because of an accident or illness, recreated his exact vocal sound, since everyone's larynx is unique to them.

Read more about the project, and 'hear' Nesyamun at bit.ly/2RBfg80



ABOVE: **An 'Eye of Horus' was one of numerous amulets used to protect the dead**

ABOVE LEFT: **Carved wall scenes in the burial chamber of the tomb of Ramesses VI show the damned decapitated and hung upside down**

River Nile, where the sun appeared to set beneath the earth. "Make good your home in the grave-yard, make worthy your place in the west," was the recommendation during the Old Kingdom Pyramid Age (c2650-2200 BC). At this time pyramids were the standard form of tomb for kings and queens, surrounded by the smaller, bench-shaped 'mastaba' tombs of their officials so they could continue to serve in the next world. But pyramids were not only too costly to keep building, they were also an obvious target for robbers, despite warning inscriptions such as "as for anyone who dare lay a finger on this pyramid and on this temple which belong to me and my ka, then he will face the judgement of the gods. He will cease to exist, he will be one who is not, one who eats himself!"

With such curses failing to prevent tombs being ransacked and bodies destroyed, Egypt's rulers and their officials began to commission secret rock-cut tombs in and around the remote Valley of the Kings, from c1500 BC. Here, their bodies were buried after complex mummification involving yet more spells and incantations: hidden demons were driven off with the words "Be gone, creatures of darkness! See, the house of embalming is well guarded!" while the 'Spell for repelling a beetle' kept away flesh-eating insects.

Once anointed with insecticidal and antibacterial oils and resins, the body was wrapped in many layers of linen wrappings into which protective amulets were tucked at various points, activated

Continues on p38

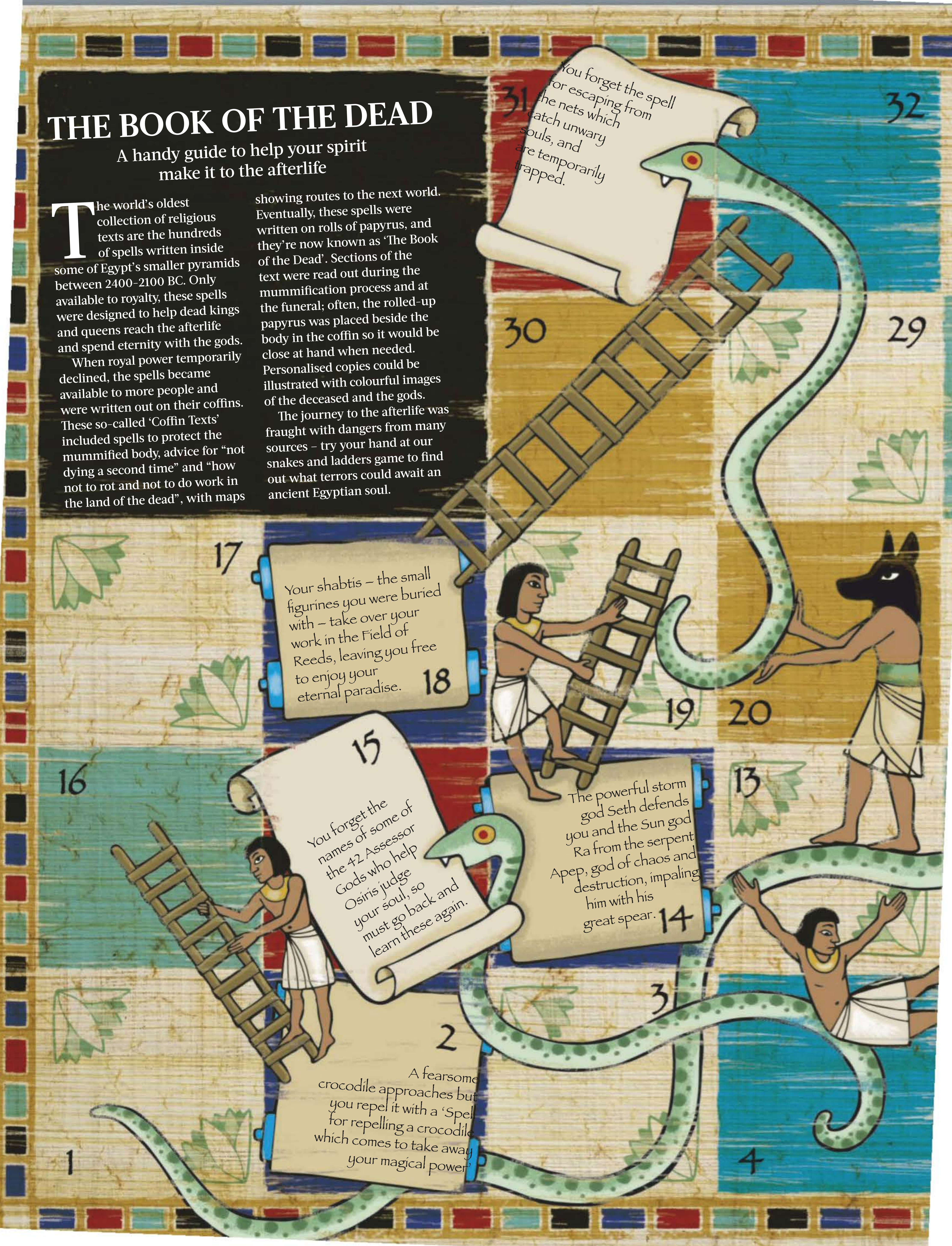
THE BOOK OF THE DEAD

A handy guide to help your spirit make it to the afterlife

The world's oldest collection of religious texts are the hundreds of spells written inside some of Egypt's smaller pyramids between 2400-2100 BC. Only available to royalty, these spells were designed to help dead kings and queens reach the afterlife and spend eternity with the gods.

When royal power temporarily declined, the spells became available to more people and were written out on their coffins. These so-called 'Coffin Texts' included spells to protect the mummified body, advice for "not dying a second time" and "how not to rot and not to do work in the land of the dead", with maps showing routes to the next world. Eventually, these spells were written on rolls of papyrus, and they're now known as 'The Book of the Dead'. Sections of the text were read out during the mummification process and at the funeral; often, the rolled-up papyrus was placed beside the body in the coffin so it would be close at hand when needed. Personalised copies could be illustrated with colourful images of the deceased and the gods.

The journey to the afterlife was fraught with dangers from many sources – try your hand at our snakes and ladders game to find out what terrors could await an ancient Egyptian soul.



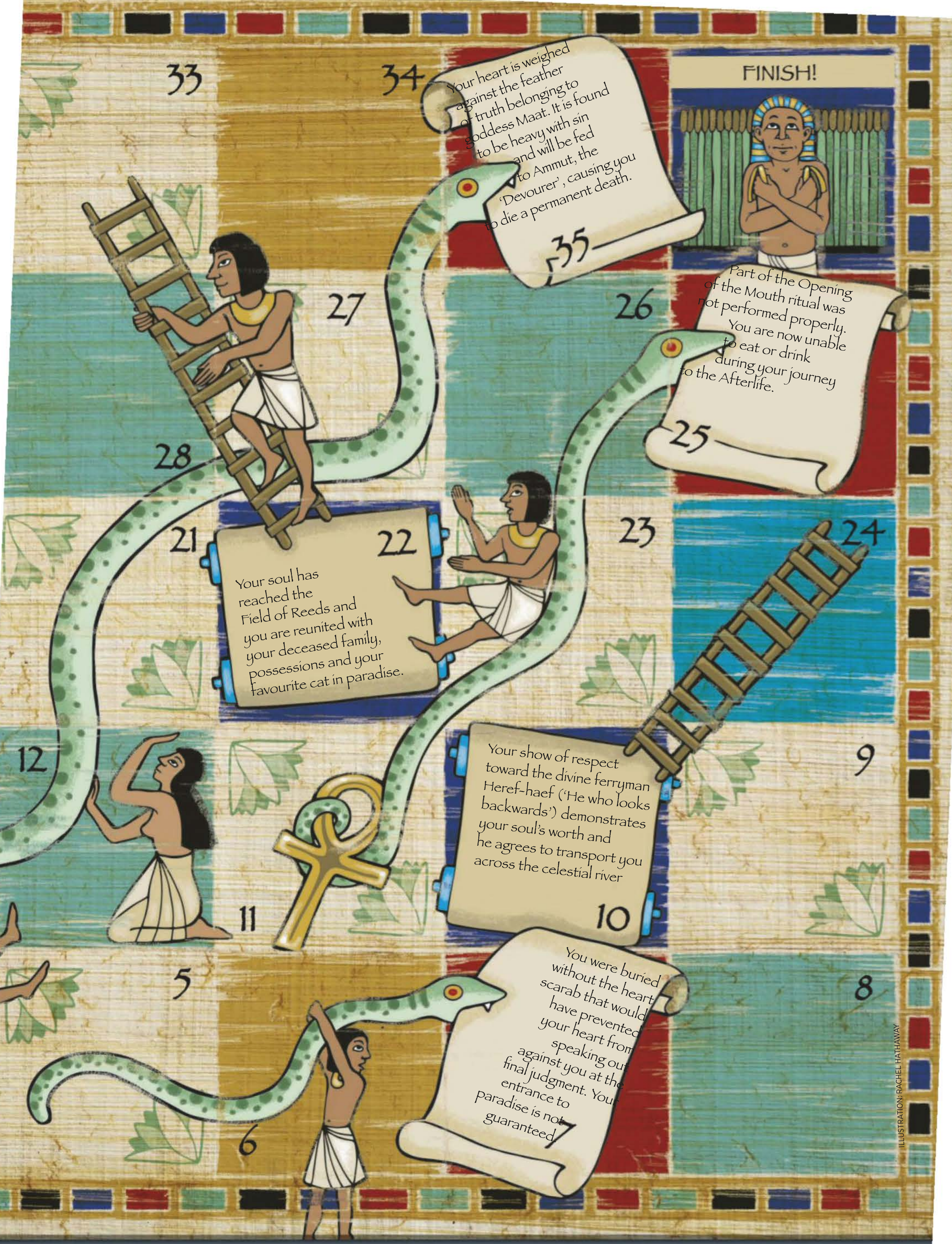
You forget the spell for escaping from the nets which catch unwary souls, and are temporarily trapped.

Your shabtis – the small figurines you were buried with – take over your work in the Field of Reeds, leaving you free to enjoy your eternal paradise.

You forget the names of some of the 42 Assessor Gods who help Osiris judge your soul, so must go back and learn these again.

The powerful storm god Seth defends you and the Sun god Ra from the serpent Apep, god of chaos and destruction, impaling him with his great spear.

A fearsome crocodile approaches but you repel it with a 'Spel for repelling a crocodile which comes to take away your magical power'



Your heart is weighed against the feather of truth belonging to goddess Maat. It is found to be heavy with sin and will be fed to Ammut, the 'Devourer', causing you to die a permanent death.

Part of the Opening of the Mouth ritual was not performed properly. You are now unable to eat or drink during your journey to the Afterlife.

Your soul has reached the Field of Reeds and you are reunited with your deceased family, your possessions and your favourite cat in paradise.

Your show of respect toward the divine ferryman Heref-haef ('He who looks backwards') demonstrates your soul's worth and he agrees to transport you across the celestial river

You were buried without the heart scarab that would have prevented your heart from speaking out against you at the final judgment. Your entrance to paradise is not guaranteed.

ILLUSTRATION: RACHEL HATHAWAY

by yet more spells. The most important amulet, placed over the heart, was a large 'heart scarab' inscribed with the spell "O heart, do not turn against me during the weighing of my heart, you are my ka at one with my body, who makes my body complete. Enter into happiness with me, and do not tell lies against me in the presence of the gods!". Finally, the mummified body would be placed in a set of decorated coffins – with those made for royalty covered in gold to emphasise that the royal spirit would join with the sun god.

Most Egyptians were not royal, however: they were mainly farmers and manual workers, so had far more simple burials. Usually their bodies were wrapped in reed mats and placed in hollows in the desert sand – where, ironically, the extreme heat and dry conditions often preserved them better than the costliest mummification.

WORDS OF GRIEF AND HOPE

Since all Egyptians shared the same desire for an afterlife, everyone was buried with as much funerary equipment as they could afford, even if this was only a few pots of food and drink and their modest belongings of tools, weapons, jewellery and cosmetics, plus a few amulets. Those who could afford it also had a stone grave marker ('stela'). The inscription on the small stela of the singer Neferhotep (c1800 BC) reveals that "his beloved friend the brick-carrier Nebsumenu had this made for him. Alas!".

DID YOU KNOW?

SMELL OF SUCCESS

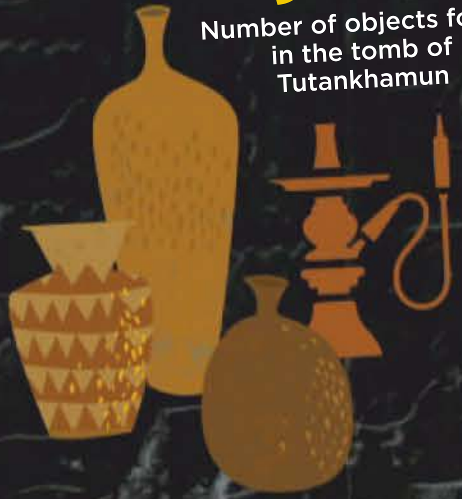
When archaeologists first enter tombs, the fragrance of the grave goods can still be strong – from perfumes from a royal funeral held around 2900 BC to the onions left as food offerings over 3,000 years ago!

IN NUMBERS

Curious figures from the annals of ancient Egypt

5,398

Number of objects found in the tomb of Tutankhamun



845

Amount of linen (in square metres) used for the burial of the official Wah (c2000 BC), from his mummy wrappings to his coffin's linen coverings

22.5

Weight (in lbs) of Tutankhamun's death mask. That's equivalent to 10.23kg

5,000

Number of permanent, salaried employees thought to have built the Great Pyramid of Khufu at Giza (alongside up to 20,000 temporary workers)

37

Length (in metres) of the world's longest Book of the Dead, made in around 950 BC for Princess Nestanebisheru

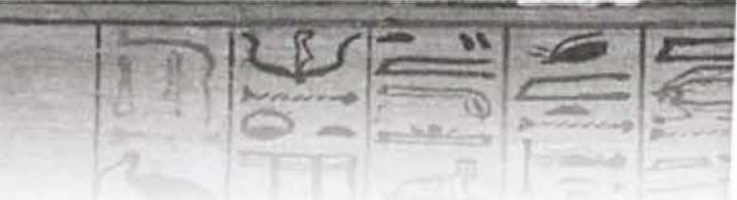
3

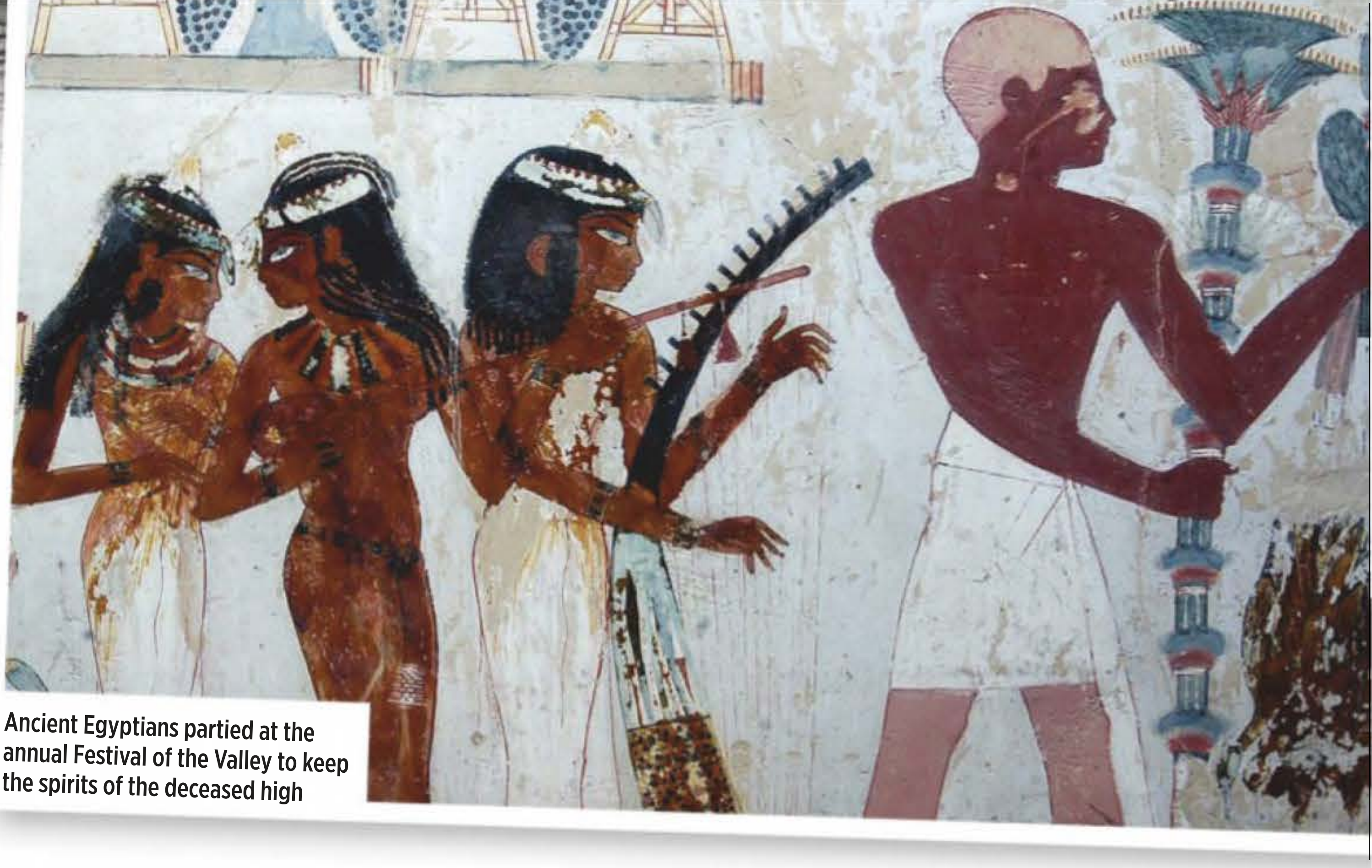
Cost of an illustrated Book of the Dead in donkeys – the equivalent of six months' wages

12

Price (in gold marks) paid for a kilogram of mummy powder for medicinal use in 1924.

GETTY IMAGES X4, AKG IMAGES X1





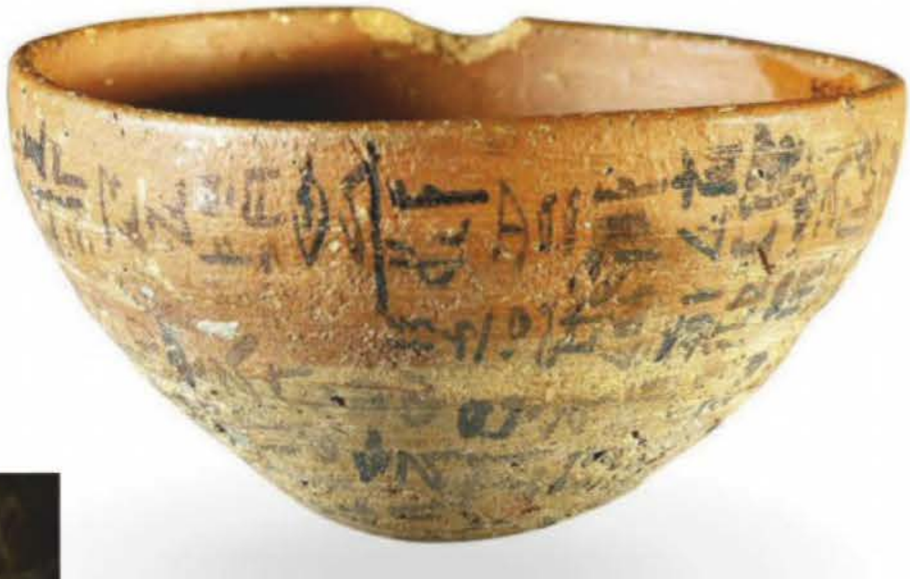
Ancient Egyptians partied at the annual Festival of the Valley to keep the spirits of the deceased high

Just as today, there was much sadness at the death of a friend or loved one. After receiving news of one pharaoh's death, a close ally had written to the royal widow: "I sat down and wept. I took neither food nor water but simply grieved"; courtiers are described with "hearts grieving and heads on knees as they mourned aloud", while a husband mourns a wife he calls "you beautiful one with no equal. My father and mother and sister and brother are good to me and have come to me, but you have been taken away from me!"

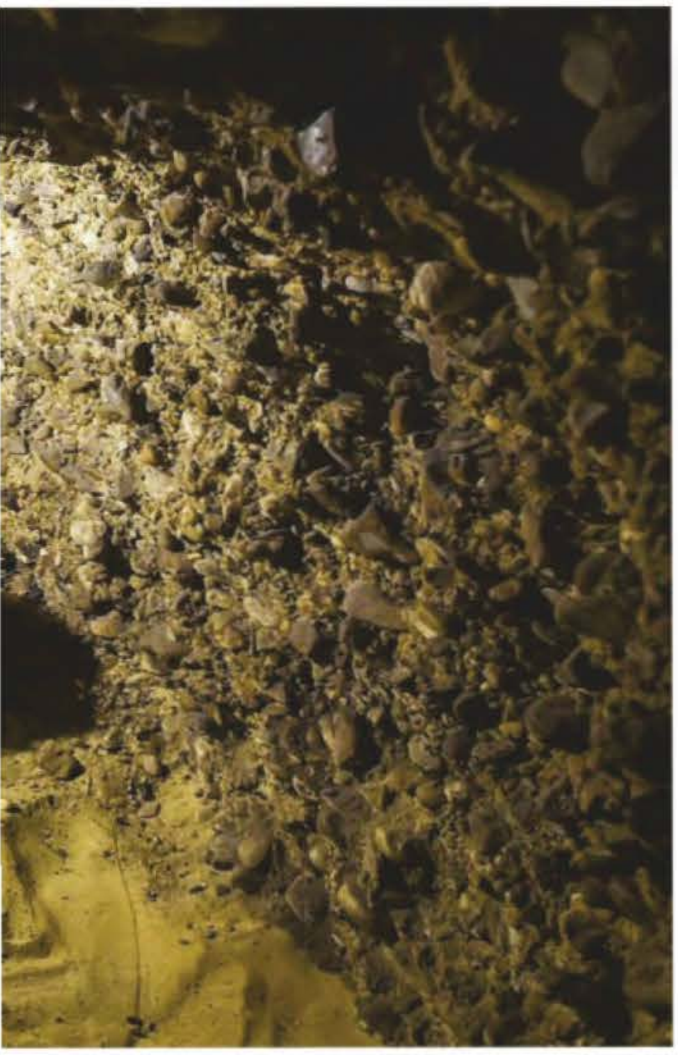
For some there was also uncertainty about the deceased's final destination. "None come back from there to describe it, to tell us of their needs and calm our hearts until we go where they have gone!" reads one tomb inscription, although other such texts are remarkably upbeat: "your heart is joyful, with a fine burial after a revered old age when you take your place in the coffin and come to the earth in your tomb in the west".

Most important to the dead, it was believed, were regular offerings of food and drink. The tomb inscriptions of Princess Nisedjerkai (c2500 BC) ask that offerings be given to her ka at every festival throughout the year, including at the 'Wag' festival, a kind of Egyptian Hallowe'en. More generally, at the annual Festival of the Valley held in Thebes (modern Luxor), people visited their family tombs to feast and make merry, believing that the sound of the party in full swing above would encourage their ancestors' spirits to come "back up into the world to see the rituals in the west before going back at their pleasure" according to one tomb inscription.

"Most important to the dead were regular offerings of food and drink"



ABOVE: **Many objects could bear a missive: this terracotta bowl from around 2000 BC is inscribed with a letter from a woman named Merti to her dead son Mereri**



LEFT: **Not all burials were individual: this trio in a rock-hewn chamber within a larger tomb possibly belong to a family**

Yet sometimes the dead were not in a party mood. Transforming into avenging spirits, they could return at night to seek revenge on those who had wronged them in life, those who had failed to give them proper burial or even those who had robbed their tomb. Against such supernatural attacks, the living protected themselves by wearing amulets, praying to the gods, or consulting their local wise woman familiar with the spirit world. Some even tried to make contact themselves by writing 'Letters to the Dead', asking their deceased relatives why they were angry and what could be done.

Believing that the dead also possessed magical powers ('heka'), the living often asked for their help when dealing with everything from getting pregnant to curing disease. One man wrote to his late wife: "Remember I am your beloved here on earth, so drive off this illness in my limbs. Appear as an akh in my dreams and I shall bring offerings for you when the sun rises". In another example, a housewife nags her dead husband to cure their servant: "She's ill, so why don't you fight for her night and day", adding that "if you don't help, the household will simply fall apart, so watch over her … then all will be well in your house. Listen to me!"

Sometimes, people just wanted to know how their dead loved ones were coping in the next world. One man asked his much missed wife: "How are you? Is the West taking care of you properly?"

Such deeply felt beliefs were so powerful that they continued even when Egypt was taken over by the Greeks and Romans in the last few centuries BC, the invaders' bleak outlook on death having little impact on the Egyptians.

When 'The Book of Outlasting Eternity' was compiled in Egypt in Roman times, it still brought together traditional elements from the previous 3,000 years, with the wish: "May your soul live in the sky before Ra, may your ka be divine before the gods, may your body rest before Osiris, may your mummy be an akh before the living, your name in the mouths of those on earth in this book of outlasting eternity". ⊙

JOANN FLETCHER is Honorary Visiting Professor at the University of York. She specialises in mummification and makes regular TV appearances, including BBC Two's *Immortal Egypt with Joann Fletcher*. Her most recent book is *The Story of Egypt* (Hodder & Stoughton, 2015)

GET HOOKED

LISTEN

BBC RADIO 4

The Book of the Dead is discussed on an episode of *In Our Time*. *bbc.co.uk/programmes/b08n1y2v*

IN HONOUR OF
WILLIAM WALLACE
GUARDIAN OF SCOTLAND

William Wallace's parentage isn't clear, but it's unlikely he was seven feet tall

> "Wallace was charged with treason – in a trial that had no jury, nor opportunity for him to defend himself"

SPOTLIGHT ON

HOW WILLIAM WALLACE BECAME A SCOTTISH HERO

Best known today as ‘Braveheart’, Wallace led a rebellion to free his country from the tyranny of the English – but he was forgotten for centuries

Today, William Wallace is an iconic freedom fighting hero but his deeds were largely forgotten for almost two centuries after his grisly execution in 1305. The legend of Wallace doesn’t come from contemporary accounts; in fact its foundation would not be built for nearly two centuries after his death. It first emerged from Harry the Minstrel’s late 15th century epic poem *The Acts and Deeds of the Illustrious and Valiant Champion Sir William Wallace*. While ‘Blind Harry’ made some wild claims such as Wallace being seven feet tall the romance proved so popular that it breathed new life into this symbol of resistance.

Scotland had been plunged into a succession crisis in the late 13th century, with several men vying for the throne. The threat of civil war drove Scottish nobles to turn to the English king, Edward I, to decide their next ruler. He chose John Balliol, confident he would be a weak and subservient vassal. When Balliol showed a sliver of defiance by signing a treaty with France in 1295 to form the ‘Auld Alliance’, the following year Edward had him deposed and imprisoned, declaring himself ruler of Scotland.

A HERO EMERGES

In stepped William Wallace. The specifics of his birth remain unclear: potentially born c1270 in Renfrewshire, he was possibly the son of Sir Malcolm of Elderslie, or else Alan Wallace of Ayrshire. As a grown man, though, his purpose was clear: to eradicate the English from Scottish soil. This mission began in 1297, when Wallace and his small band of warriors burned down the Scottish town of Lanark and killed the English sheriff, William Heselrig.

The rebellion gained momentum, and men came from all over to join Wallace, who, along with Andrew Moray, led further attacks on English garrisons. Then, on 11 September 1297, their combined Scottish force met the English army at Stirling Bridge. The English had to cross this narrow wooden bridge over the River Forth to get to the Scots, which proved fatal. Wallace waited until half had made the crossing before giving the call to charge, cutting the English troops in two. The battle ended in slaughter.

Wallace followed that crushing victory which had severely weakened England’s hold on Scotland by launching his own invasion. In October 1297, he marched his warriors into northern England and laid waste to Northumberland and Cumberland. Upon his return to Scotland, his people hailed Wallace as a hero knighting him and proclaiming him the ‘guardian of Scotland’, ruling in the name of the exiled Balliol.

The next time Wallace fought the English, Edward I himself was at the head of the army. The king had returned from his campaign against France to lead an invasion of Scotland, which began in July 1298. Wallace hoped to avoid pitched battle and so kept retreating his own forces seeking to draw the English deeper into Scotland. The plan almost worked, as English supplies ran dangerously low, but direct battle soon became inevitable.

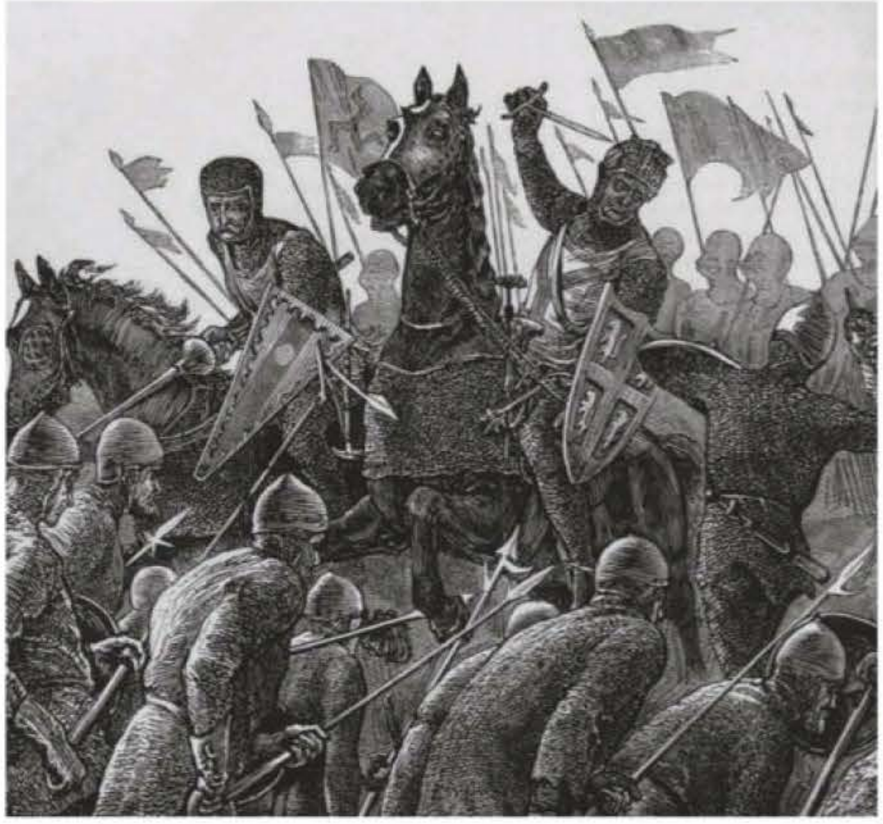
A GUARDIAN UNDONE

On 22 July, Wallace suffered a bloody defeat at Falkirk. His schiltrons (circular formations of tightly packed warriors) were cut down by English arrows. While Wallace managed to escape, his leadership in the now flagging rebellion came to an abrupt end. He resigned the guardianship, with Robert the Bruce and Sir John Comyn replacing him.

For the next few years, Wallace disappeared from the historical record. Chastened by the Battle of Falkirk, he may have gone to France to seek support from the Auld Alliance, or he may have continued fighting as a guerrilla in Scotland. Meanwhile, Robert the Bruce and many of the Scottish nobles accepted a truce and submitted to Edward by 1304.

Edward would not be content, however, until Wallace was caught or killed. Eventually, a Scottish noble named Sir John Menteith betrayed Wallace, capturing him on 5 August 1305 near Glasgow. Taken to London, Wallace was charged with treason in a trial that had no jury, nor opportunity for him to defend himself and sentenced to death. Yet the freedom fighter insisted to the end that he had never sworn allegiance to Edward, so could not rightly be accused of that crime.

On 23 August, Wallace was dragged through the streets of London by horses and then painfully executed by being hanged, disemboweled, beheaded and quartered. Edward then had his decapitated head placed on a spike on London Bridge, and his limbs scattered to Newcastle, Berwick, Stirling and Perth as a gruesome warning of what would befall any further rebellion. Yet the fight for Scottish independence raged on, and less than ten years later, Robert the Bruce famously led the Scots to victory in the Battle of Bannockburn. ⊙



Falkirk was a bitter defeat for the Scots, presaging Wallace’s resignation as guardian. Six years later, the Scottish nobles would accept a truce with Edward I

ALAMY X1, GETTY IMAGES X1

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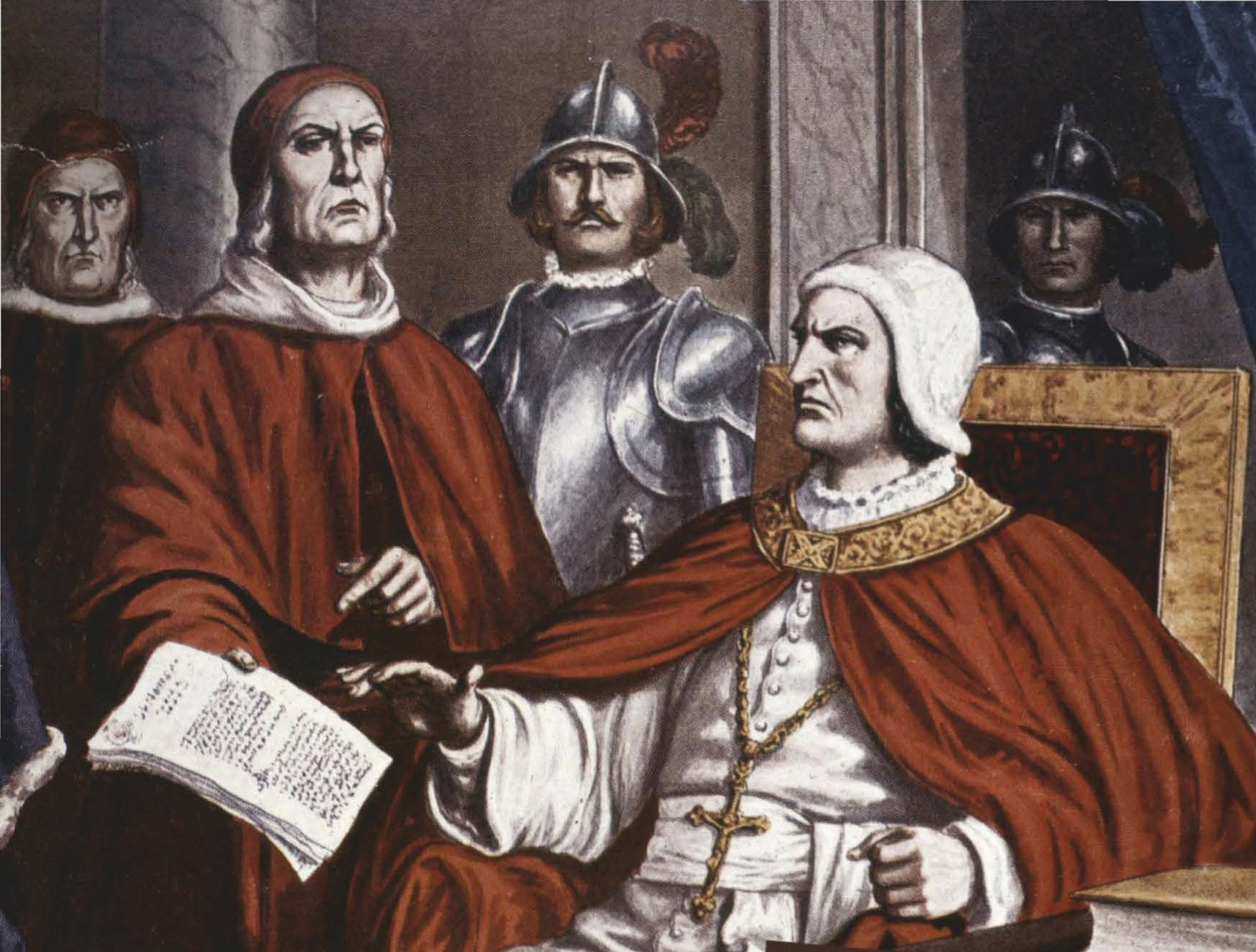
QUARANTINE DREAMS
HOW DID PEOPLE COPE WITH 'LOCKDOWNS' OF THE PAST?

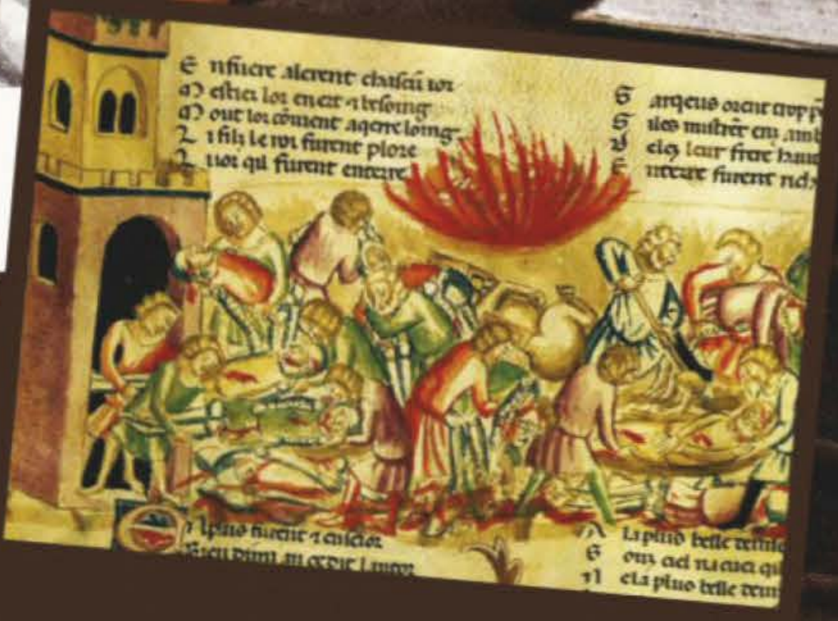
Plenty has been made of the great feats achieved by Isaac Newton and William Shakespeare during historical periods of quarantine. It *is* true that past pandemics have inspired creation, progress and discovery – but that's not the whole story, writes **Eugene Byrne**. Here are ten very different experiences of life in lockdown

GETTY IMAGES



MAIN: **Despite the severe expression of Clement VI in this painting, he is remembered for his compassion in the face of the plague**

RIGHT: **The Black Death ravaged medieval Europe**



POPE CLEMENT VI

Pope, in office 1342-52

Clement VI (born Pierre Roger, 1291–1352) was the fourth of the seven medieval Popes who resided at Avignon rather than Rome. A cultured and worldly political operator, he enjoyed all the good things in life and raised members of his own family to high church office (including a nephew who was made a Cardinal at the age of 18).

It's repeatedly said of Clement that when the Black Death struck, he self-isolated in a room, placing himself between two enormous fires which burned day and night. If he actually did this (and Avignon is pretty hot in summer anyway), it just might have afforded some protection from fleas carrying the disease. But we don't seem to know for sure if he followed the advice at all. If he did, it might not have been for very long.

"A Pope should make his subjects happy," he declared, and for all his high-living and low corruption, Clement's response to the Black Death was humane and energetic.

He set astrologers and medical men to examine the plague (one of the physicians then identified the difference between bubonic and pneumonic plague), and decreed that all who died of plague would be granted remission from their sins, something which would have been a huge comfort in a very religious age. He consecrated the Rhône river so that bodies dumped in it were nonetheless in 'holy ground', and condemned anyone blaming Jews for the pestilence, pointing out that it was killing them just as much as Christians. In the town itself he supervised care for the sick and burial of the dead.

While he was doing all this, the plague carried off something between a quarter and a third of his own staff and cardinals.

GETTY IMAGES X2, ALAMY X2

GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO

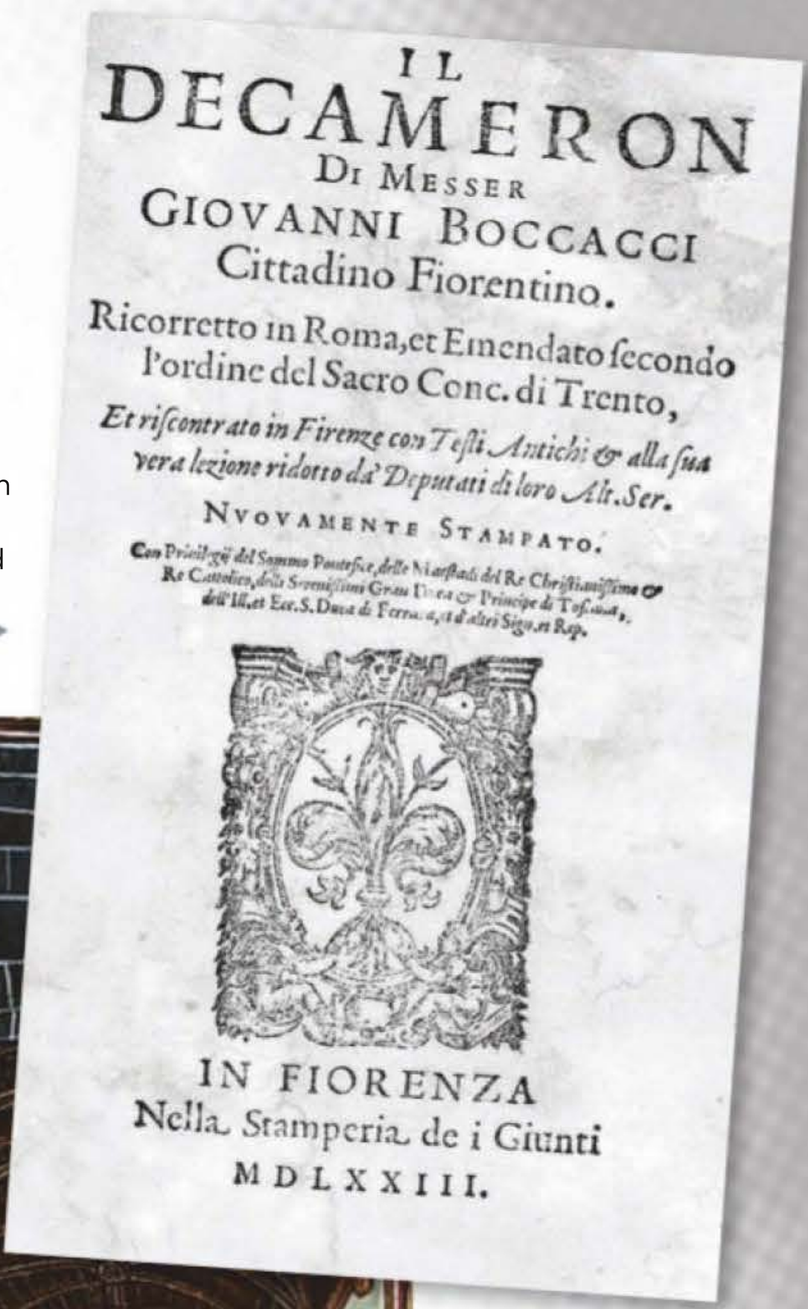
Writer and poet, 1313-75

The Black Death was the indirect inspiration for one of Renaissance Europe's greatest works of literature, *The Decameron*.

The premise of this collection of stories is that a group of young men and women meet up at a church in Florence, where the Black Death is raging. They arrange to flee the city and shelter in a country villa where they entertain one another by each telling everyone one story a day for ten days. The tales diversely touch on wit and greed, love and loss, comedy and tragedy.

They were written (and in their original form, possibly also illustrated) by Giovanni Boccaccio. Boccaccio was a very Renaissance Italy sort of character – variously a lawyer, businessman, diplomat and scholar, and of course poet. We're not exactly sure whether he self-isolated during the plague, though he was probably in Florence for some of the time.

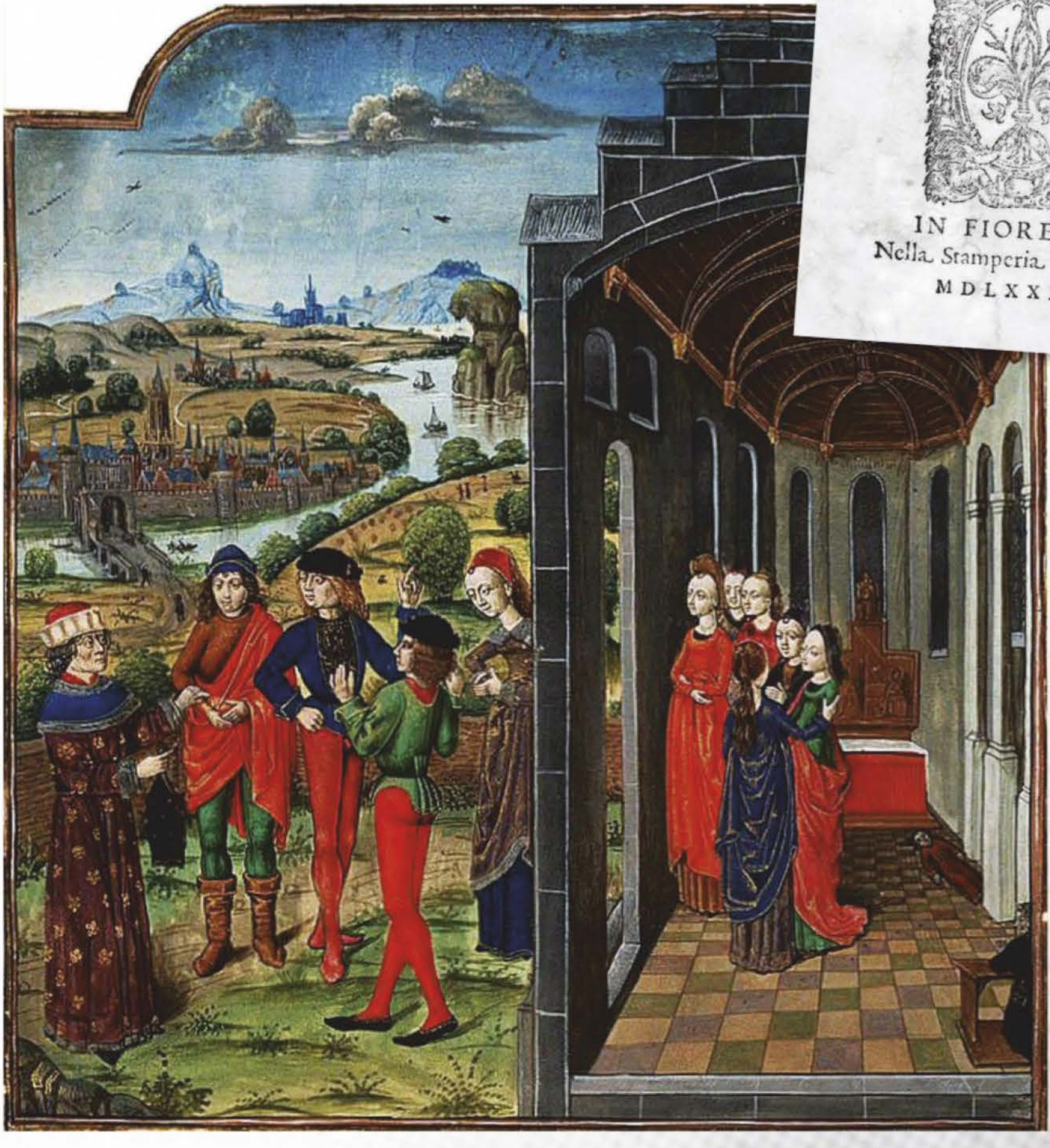
The plague killed his father, leaving him a somewhat diminished family fortune, and it was probably this which permitted him the time to write *The Decameron*, which was completed in around 1353. ▶



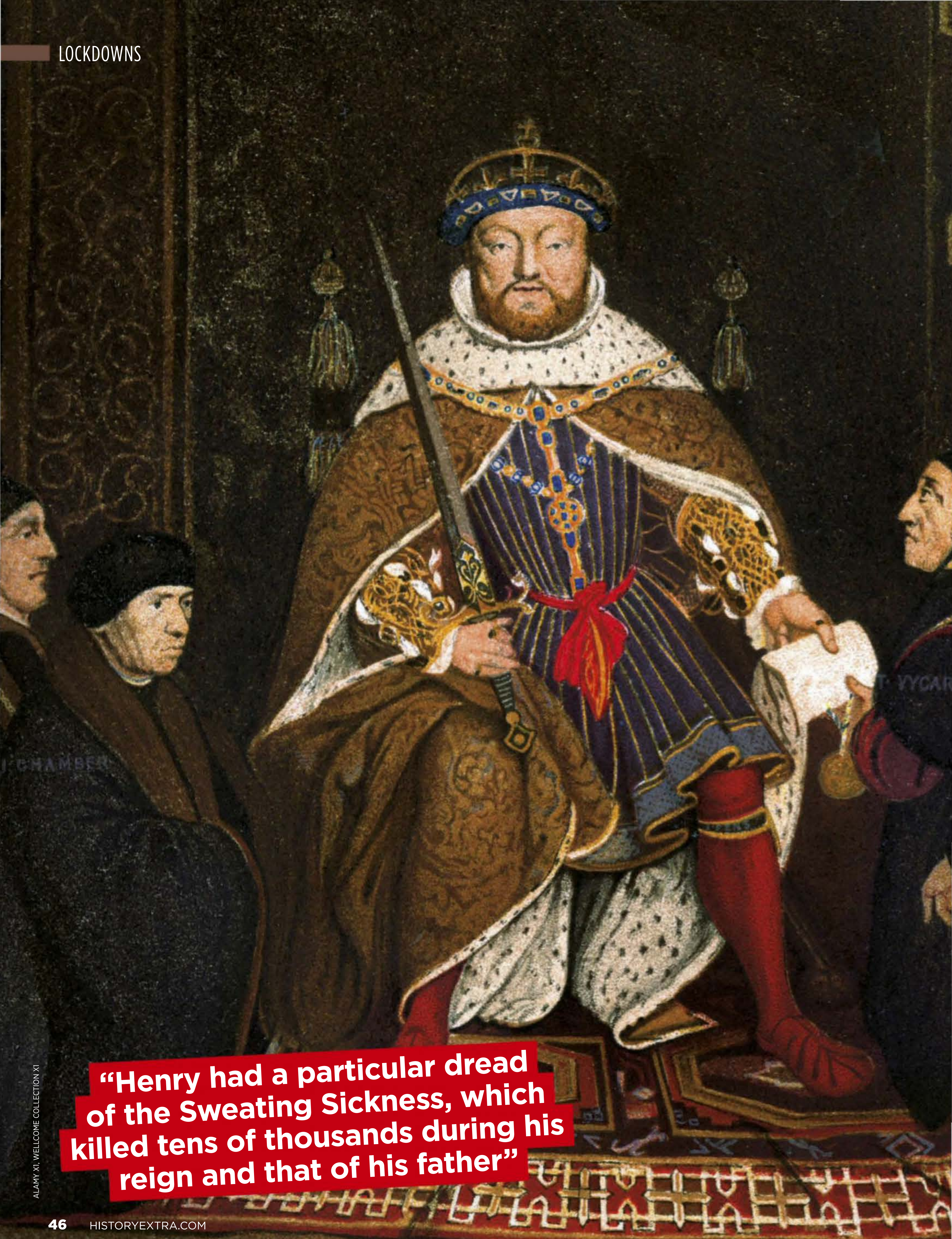
IL
DECAMERON
DI MESSER
GIOVANNI BOCCACCI
Cittadino Fiorentino.
Ricorretto in Roma, et Emendato ſecondo
l'ordine del Sacro Conc. di Trento,
Et riſcontrato in Firenze con Teſti Antichi & alla ſua
vera lezione ridotto da' Deputati di loro Alt. Ser.
NVOVAMENTE STAMPATO.
Con Privilegii del Sommo Pontefice, delle Maestadi del Re Chriſtianiſſimo &
Re Cattolico, dello Sereniſſimo Gran Duca & Principe di Toſcana,
dell'Ill. et Ecc. S. Duca di Ferrara, et d'altri Sign. et Rep.

IN FIORENZA
Nella Stamperia de i Giunti
MDLXXIII.

ABOVE: **Boccaccio's *The Decameron* is sometimes known as 'the human comedy'**



LEFT: **Like the characters in his book, Boccaccio fled into isolation in the face of plague**



> “Henry had a particular dread of the Sweating Sickness, which killed tens of thousands during his reign and that of his father”

ALAMY X1, WELLCOME COLLECTION X1

HENRY VIII

King of England, r1509-47

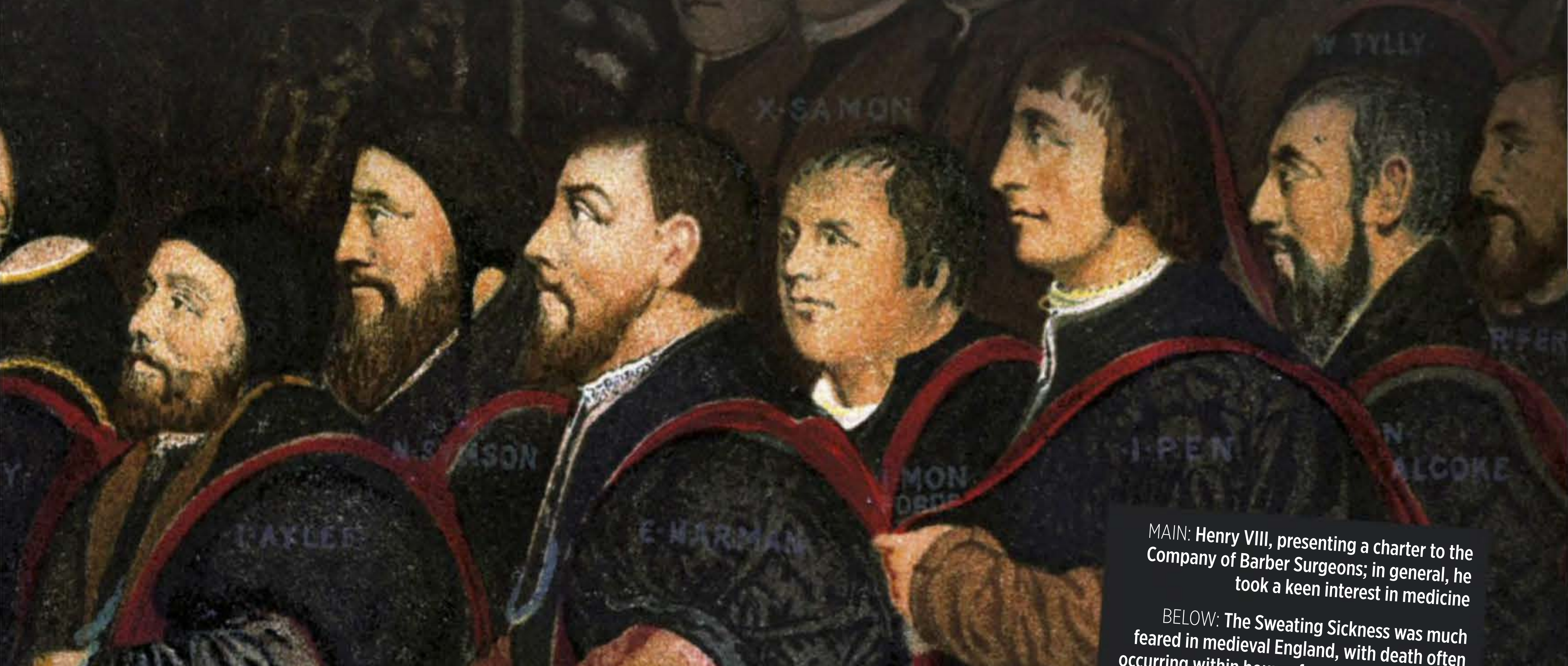
The history of Tudor and Stuart England is punctuated by outbreaks of plague, and by monarchs leaving the capital for safety. Sometimes they tried to deter anyone from London following them; when Elizabeth I moved to Windsor to avoid an outbreak, a gallows was erected outside as a warning not to enter.

Arguably, though, it was Henry VIII who lived in greatest fear of disease. Despite the strong image he sought to portray, he was also a hypochondriac who spent much time studying medicine and even devised his own cures and potions, offering advice and medication to anyone he thought needed it. Elizabeth did this too, though she was less neurotic and indeed survived a bout of smallpox early in her reign.

Aside from plague, Henry had a particular dread of the Sweating Sickness, a mysterious ailment that killed tens of thousands during his reign and that of his father. It seems to have particularly affected England, and was recognised at the time as being different to plague. It still baffles medical historians, though it's currently believed it may have been a viral infection similar to the hantavirus.

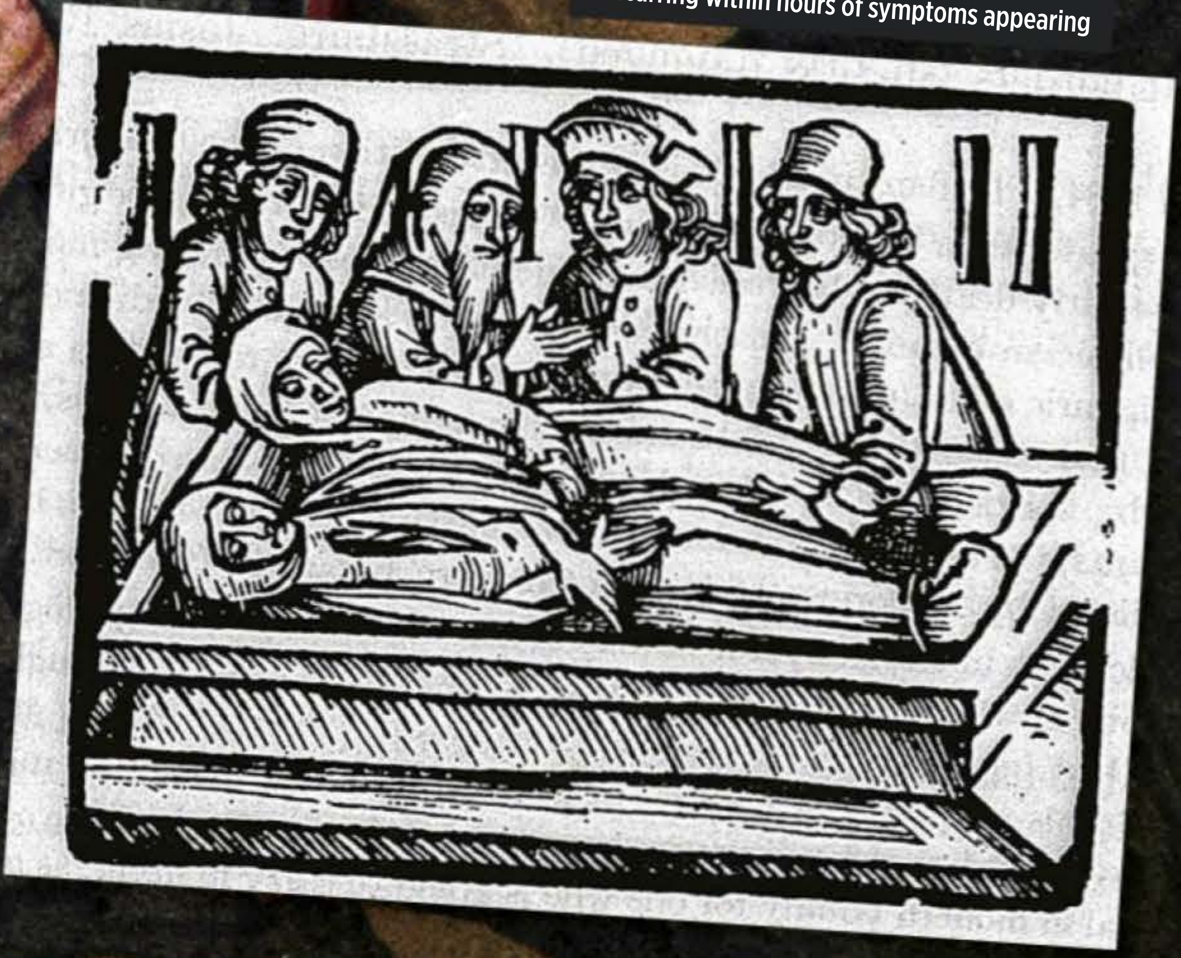
In 1517 Henry escaped the Sweating Sickness by leaving London, and ended up spending the summer moving with a small entourage from one place to another – almost running out of food by December, because he refused to buy from any supplier who might have been in contact with the disease. At that time Henry and his little court were in Southampton awaiting a shipment of provisions from Flanders.

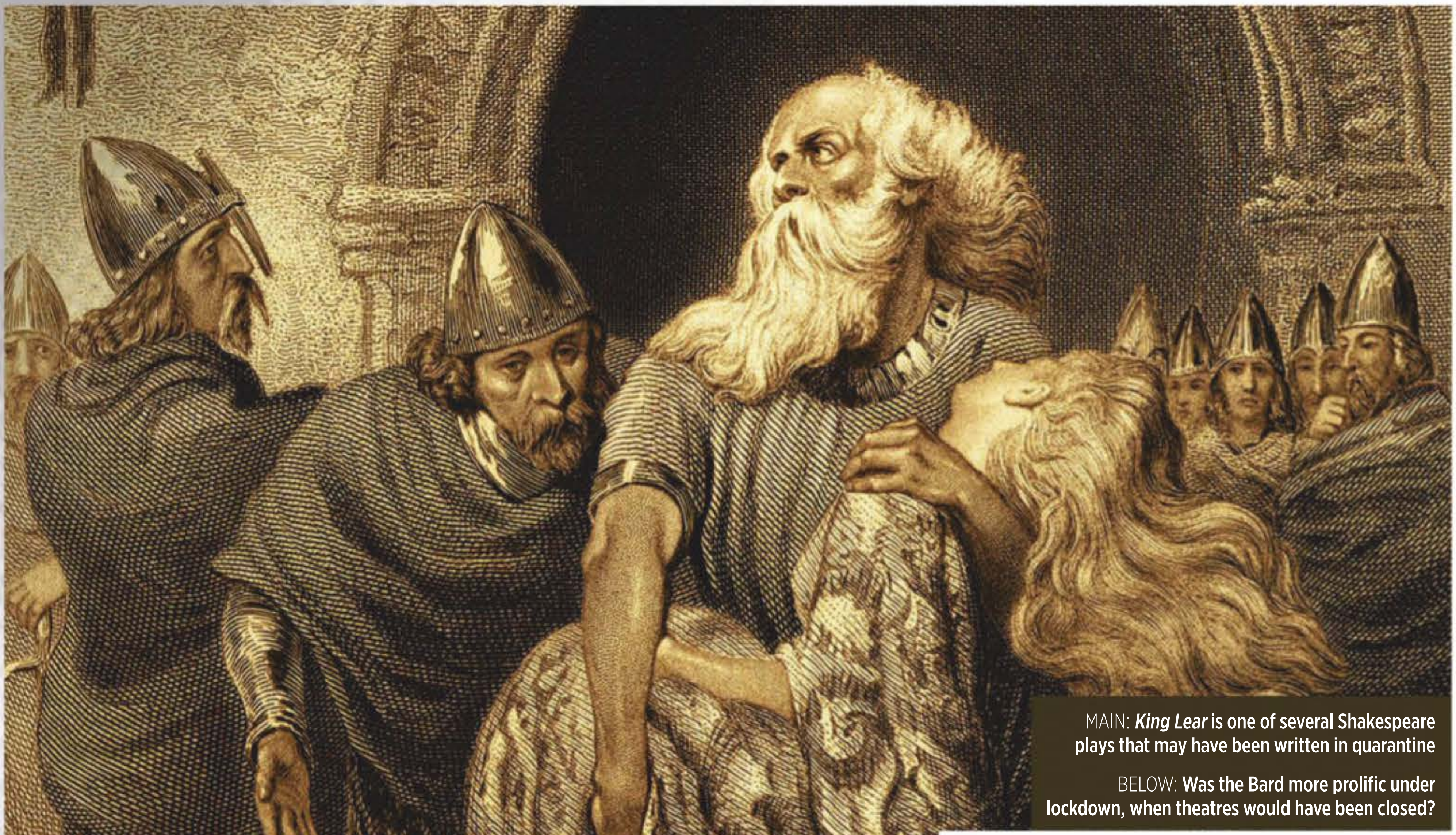
Another outbreak in 1528 saw him on the move once more, careering from one place to another. When he heard that his beloved Anne Boleyn was ill with the sickness he refused to visit her, though he did send her a love letter and one of his surgeons.



MAIN: Henry VIII, presenting a charter to the Company of Barber Surgeons; in general, he took a keen interest in medicine

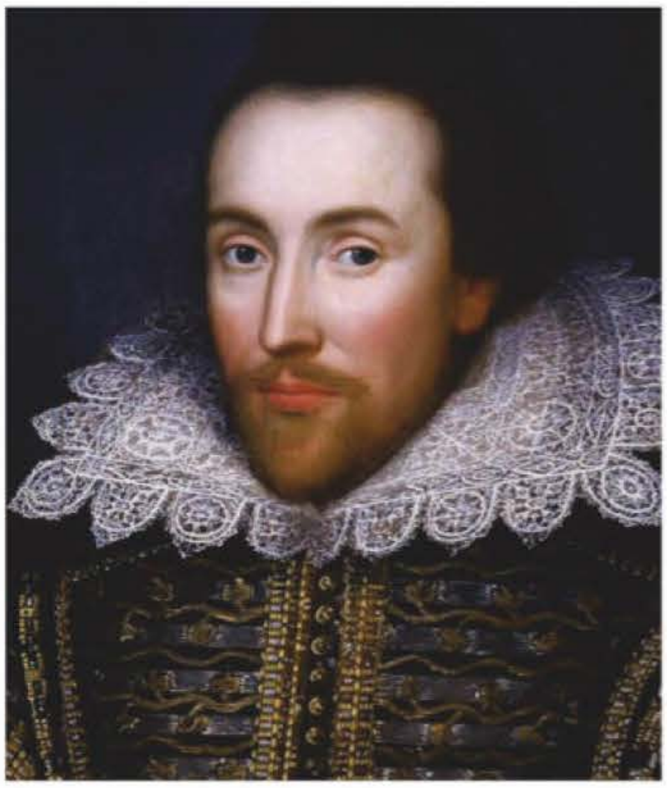
BELOW: The Sweating Sickness was much feared in medieval England, with death often occurring within hours of symptoms appearing





MAIN: *King Lear* is one of several Shakespeare plays that may have been written in quarantine

BELOW: Was the Bard more prolific under lockdown, when theatres would have been closed?



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Playwright, 1564-1616

Plague ran through William Shakespeare's life like a thread. As an infant he survived an outbreak that carried off a hefty portion of the population of Stratford-upon-Avon, and as a playwright he would have seen the theatres in London closed a number of times due to the periodic epidemics that blighted the capital through the Tudor and Stuart eras.

Biographical details of the Bard's life are scant, but we know plenty about the times he lived in, and Shakespeare scholars have speculated about the effects of outbreaks on him. Theatre closures would have affected his income, but they would have also given him time to write.

One belief is that *King Lear*, one of Shakespeare's most dejected and sorrowful plays, was written during the London outbreak of 1606. *Macbeth*, and *Antony and Cleopatra* date from the same period.

Before this, it's possible that *Measure for Measure*, *Othello*, and *All's Well that Ends Well* were products of another outbreak that saw theatres closed in 1603-04. In the 1590s, he seems to have had a huge creative burst, with the Chamberlain's Men performing *The Comedy of Errors*; *Richard II*; *A Midsummer Night's Dream*; *Romeo and Juliet* and *Love's Labour's Lost*, plus possibly the 'lost' Shakespeare play *Love's Labour's Won*, all within about 12 months. Some or all must have been at least partly written during the closure of theatres between mid-1592 and mid-1594, again due to plague.

What we know for sure is that Shakespeare knew all about plague, and about lockdowns. As the character Friar John relates in Romeo and Juliet:

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our order, to associate me,
Here in this city visiting the sick,
And finding him, the searchers of the town,
Suspecting that we both were in a house
Where the infectious pestilence did reign,
Sealed up the doors and would not let us forth.

GETTY IMAGES X3

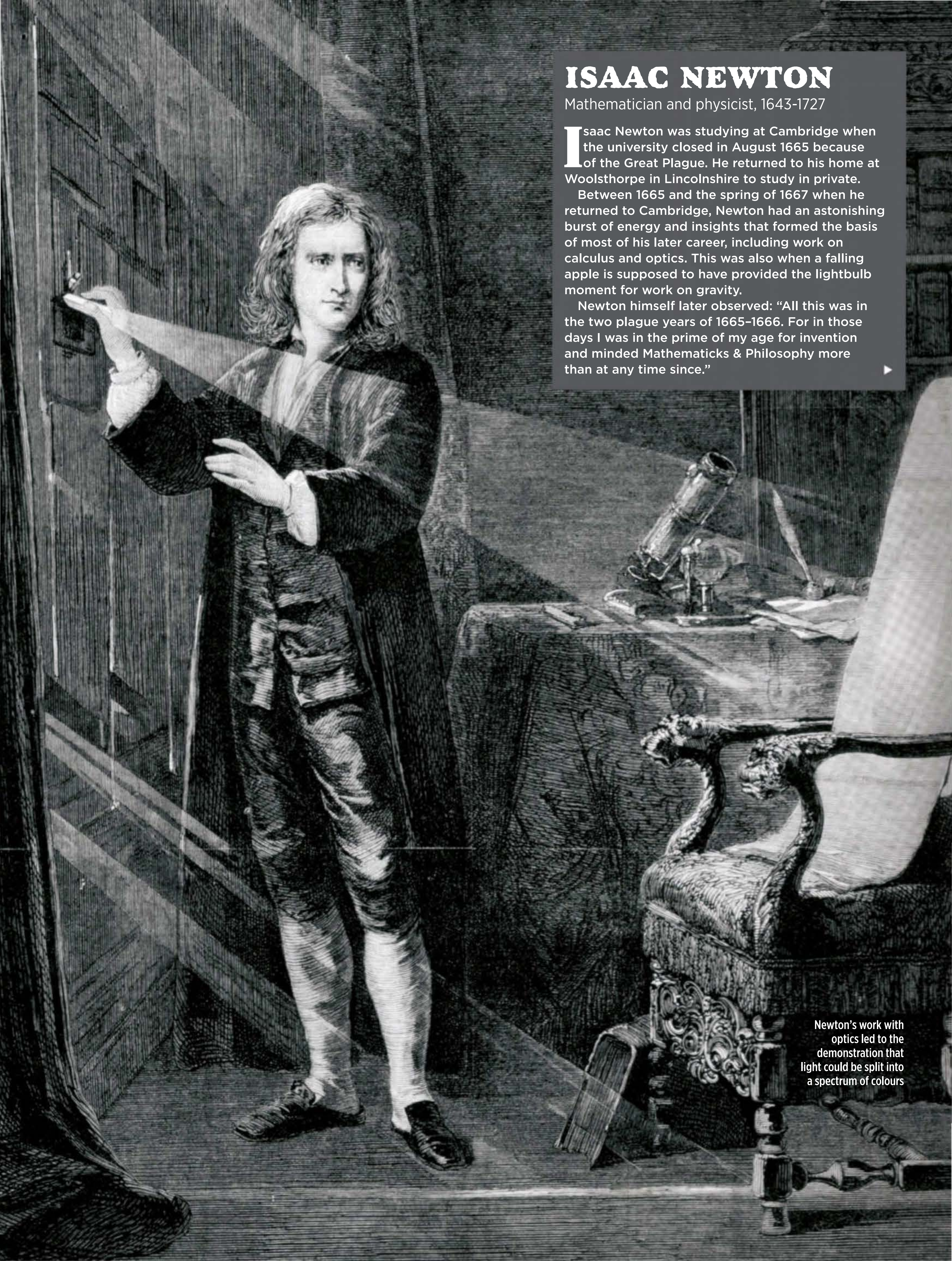
ISAAC NEWTON

Mathematician and physicist, 1643-1727

Isaac Newton was studying at Cambridge when the university closed in August 1665 because of the Great Plague. He returned to his home at Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire to study in private.

Between 1665 and the spring of 1667 when he returned to Cambridge, Newton had an astonishing burst of energy and insights that formed the basis of most of his later career, including work on calculus and optics. This was also when a falling apple is supposed to have provided the lightbulb moment for work on gravity.

Newton himself later observed: “All this was in the two plague years of 1665–1666. For in those days I was in the prime of my age for invention and minded Mathematicks & Philosophy more than at any time since.”



Newton’s work with optics led to the demonstration that light could be split into a spectrum of colours

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK

Indian independance activist, 1856-1920

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one of the most influential founders of the campaign to liberate India from British control. A key root of the movement was the British authorities' response to a plague outbreak in 1897.

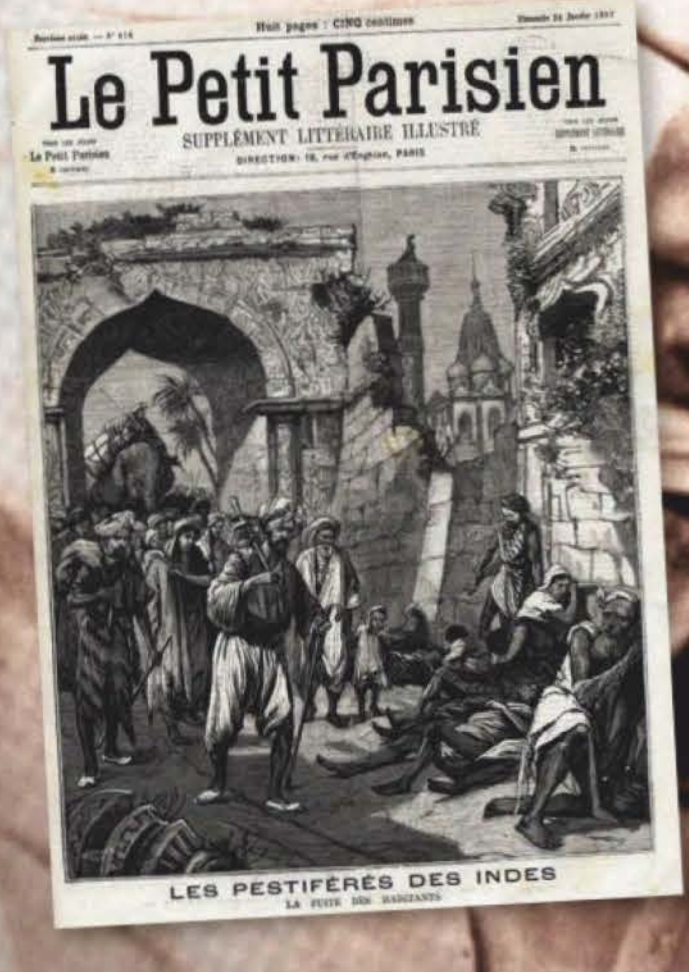
That year, the British brought in a number of harsh and heavy-handed methods, including compulsory segregation of suspected sufferers, forced entry into private homes and the destruction of personal possessions of suspected infectees, even the poorest people.

While the measures appeared to have succeeded, they caused great resentment and were condemned by Tilak in his newspaper, which served the city of Pune. Following the assassination of a British officer and an official, Tilak was convicted of sedition. Upon his release from prison in Mumbai he was hailed as a hero and martyr.

In succeeding years, Tilak became one of the most important – and certainly the most radical – leaders of the independence struggle, and would go on to serve another, longer prison sentence. Mahatma Gandhi, who later inherited the mantle of nationalist leadership, called Tilak "the maker of modern India".

ABOVE: **Bal Gangadhar Tilak pictured in c1910; he became known as 'Lokmanya' meaning 'revered by the people'**

BELOW: **Newspaper *Le Petit Parisien* captured the suffering in India in 1897**



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Le Petit Parisien

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LES PESTIFÉRÉS DES INDES

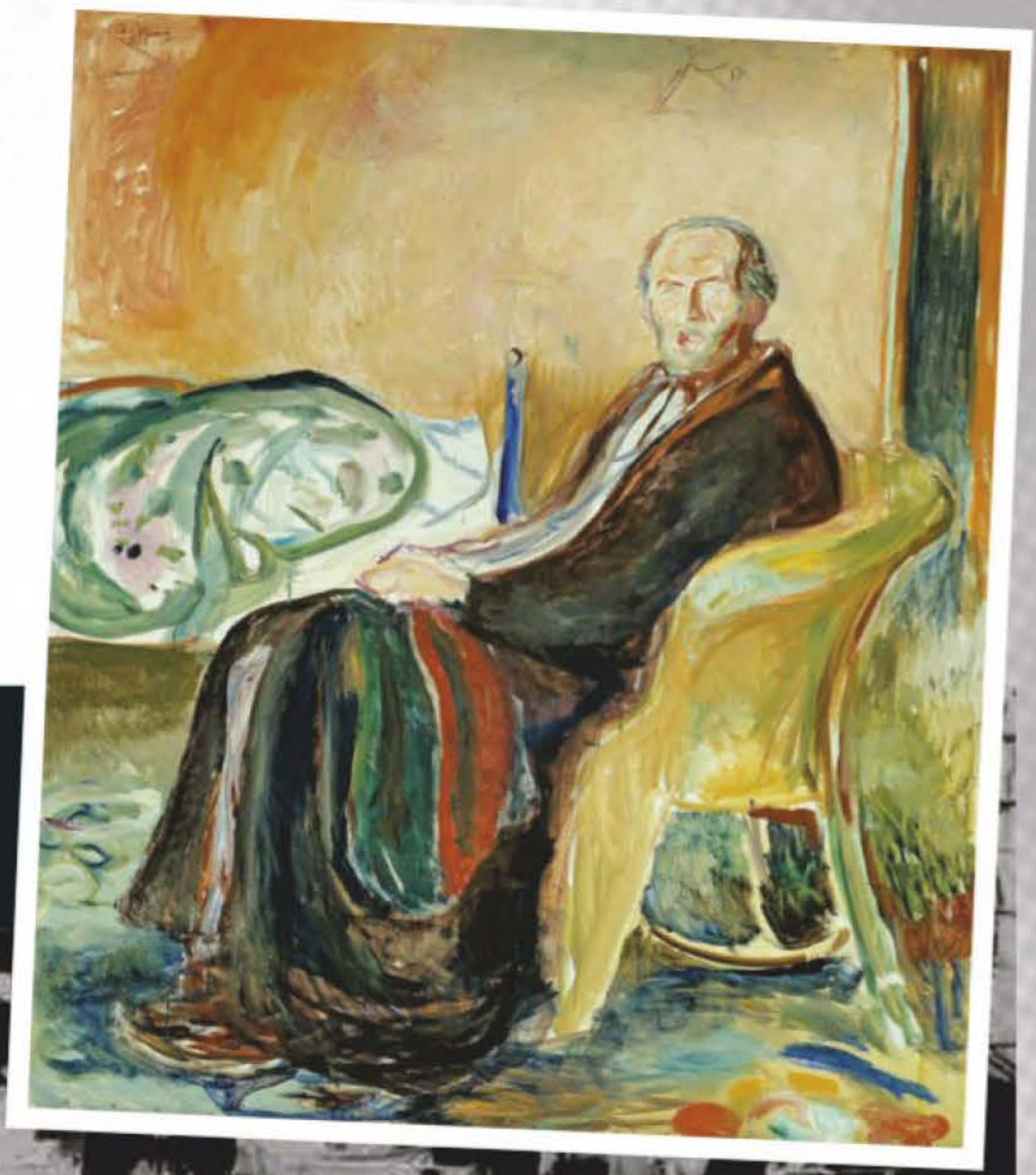
LA FUITE DES HABITANTS

EDVARD MUNCH

Painter, 1863-1944

Norwegian artist Edvard Munch (1863–1944), troubled all his life by mental health issues, painted numerous self-portraits. When the disease that became known as Spanish Flu struck at the end of World War I, he was already living a fairly solitary life, though this did not stop him catching it.

His 'Self-Portrait with the Spanish Flu' was a haunting depiction of a lonely figure, and just about the only famous work of art to come out of a global pandemic that is estimated to have killed well over 40 million people worldwide. A subsequent painting, 'Self-Portrait after the Spanish Flu' is less well-known. ▶



RIGHT: **Edvard Munch's 'Self Portrait with the Spanish Flu'**

MAIN: **Well over 40 million people succumbed to the 1918 influenza pandemic, which became known as the Spanish Flu**

> **"Munch was already living a fairly solitary life, though this did not stop him catching the Spanish Flu"**

ALAMY X2, GETTY IMAGES X2

Mallon (*circled*) with a group of inmates quarantined on an isolated island in New York

"'Typhoid Mary' was identified as a carrier of the disease who did not display any symptoms herself"

Mallon (*bottom left*) during her second quarantine – where she remained for just over 23 years

MARY MALLON

Cook, 1869–1938

Irish-born Mary Mallon worked as a cook in a series of well-to-do houses in New York in the early 1900s, where members of the household invariably went down with typhoid fever. Typhoid was relatively unknown in the city at the time, and eventually a medical researcher named George Soper tracked her down and identified her as a carrier of the disease who did not display any symptoms herself.

Mallon was held against her will at a clinic for three years and upon her release, undertook to never take employment as a cook again. But working as a laundress did not pay so well, so she changed her name and reverted to her former profession – and once more people started going down with typhoid.

When she was eventually tracked down in 1915, she was quarantined in a hospital for the rest of her life, becoming a minor, and tragic, celebrity, known as 'Typhoid Mary'. ⊙

EUGENE BYRNE is a historian, fiction writer and journalist specialising in the history of the British Isles

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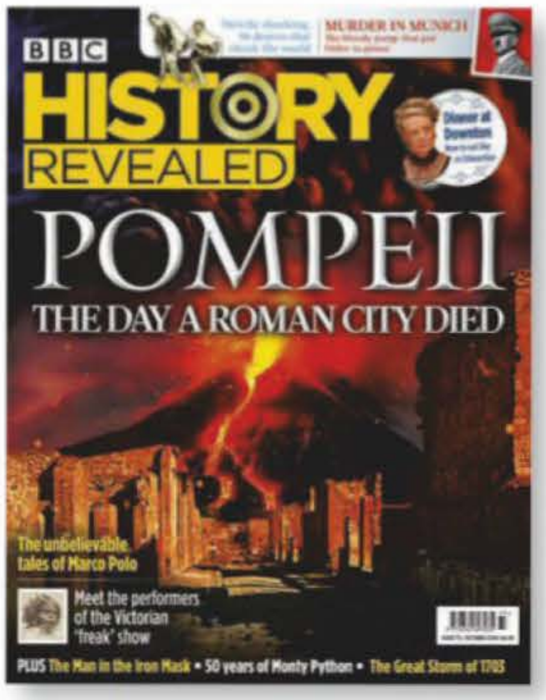
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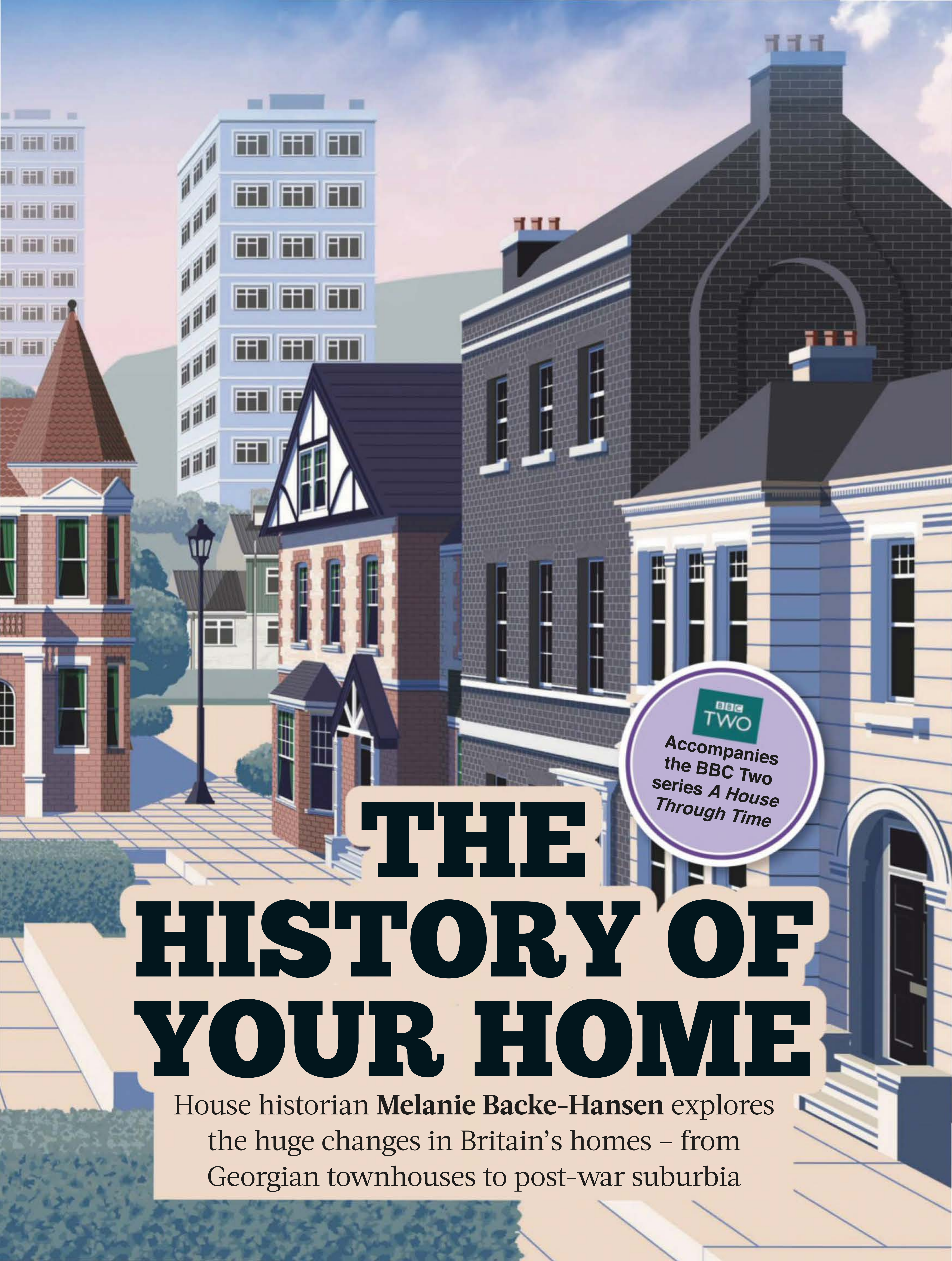

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THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOME

House historian **Melanie Backe-Hansen** explores the huge changes in Britain's homes – from Georgian townhouses to post-war suburbia

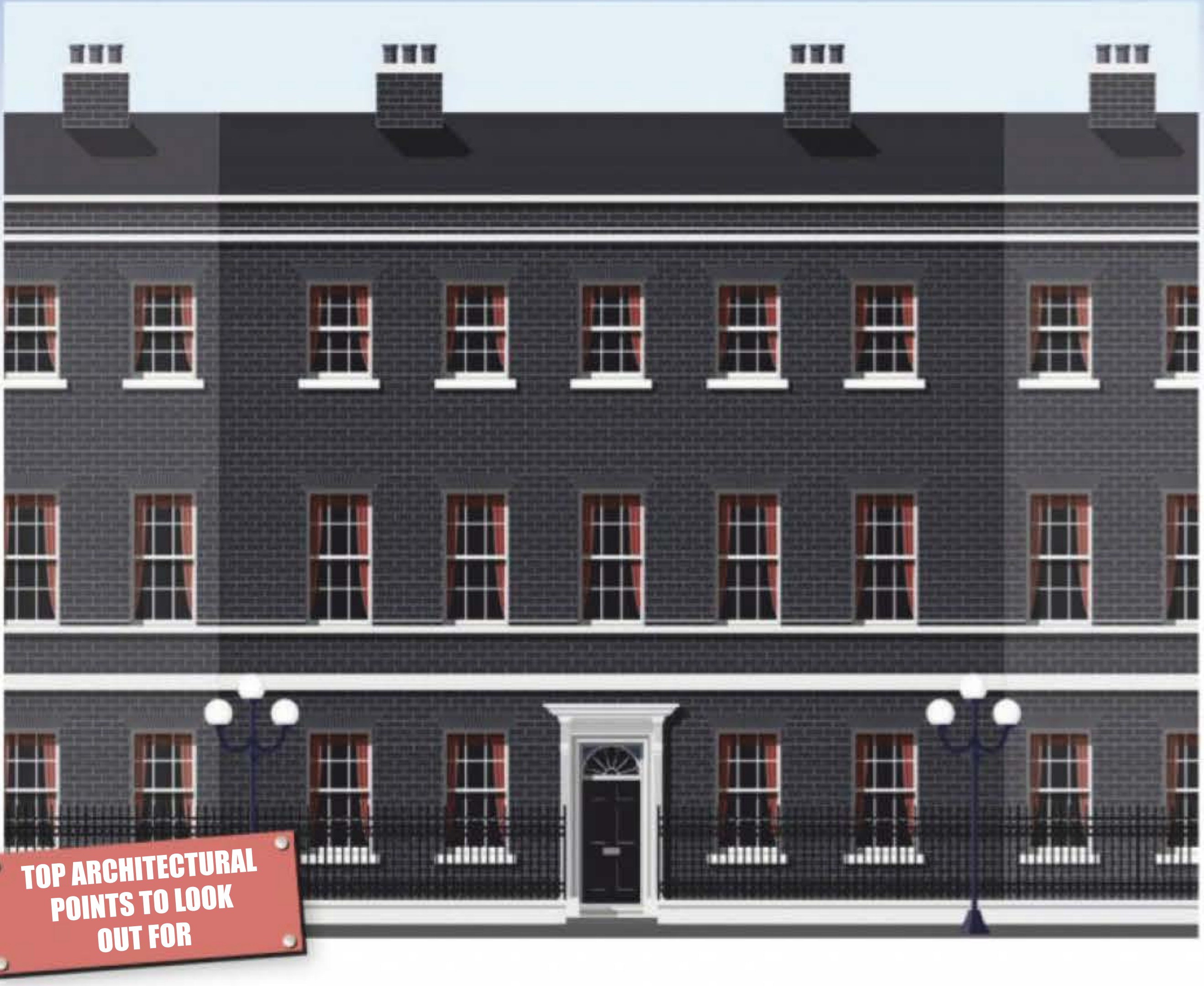
EARLY TO MID GEORGIAN

1714-1800

The early Georgian period saw the country transform from a rural economy to the beginnings of an industrial one. After the 1666 Great Fire of London, a number of building acts introduced guidelines on the use of materials, room sizes and height, along with four grades of house – and so the ubiquitous Georgian terraced house with sash windows was born. The late 18th century would also see the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, and the associated mass migration to large cities had an impact on the number of houses available.

In a large terraced house, the basement was used for the kitchen and scullery, while on the ground floor was the dining room and other private family rooms. The principal rooms could be found on the first floor, with taller windows and higher ceilings – known as the *piano nobile* ('noble floor'). These were intended to be shown off to guests, so they would be finely decorated.

In smaller urban homes, the main rooms were entered on the ground floor, with a parlour at the front and a kitchen and scullery at the rear. There were no internal toilets or bathroom – the privy was sited in the yard.



TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

① Built predominately in the Classical style, inspired by the ancient Roman world, centred on simplicity, symmetry, and precise proportions.

② Early in the period, houses were largely plain brick or stone with sash windows, but later stucco began to appear along the ground floor exterior.

③ Later in the 18th century, more decoration began to appear, including fanlights over the front door, pilasters along the façade, as well as decorative mouldings.

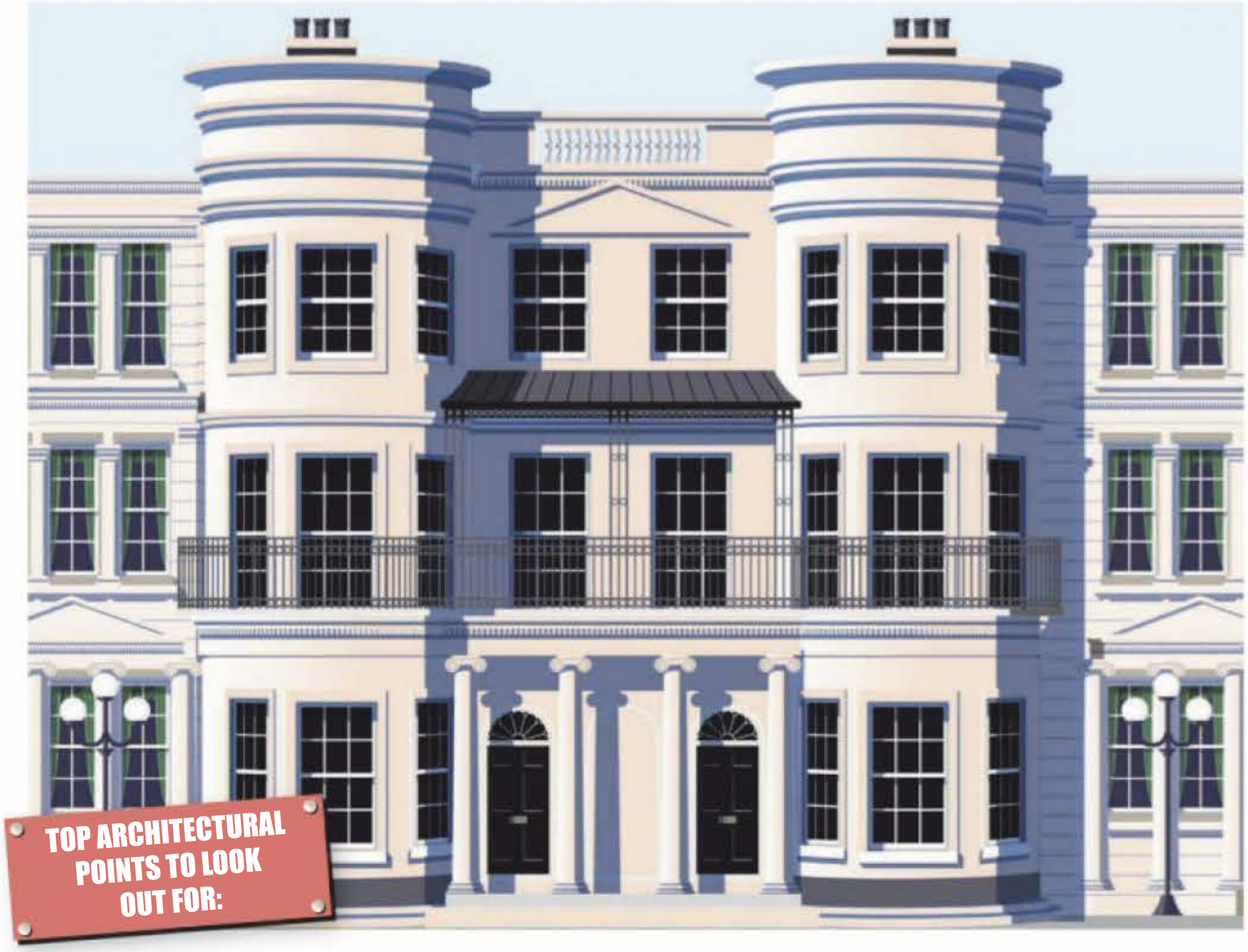
REGENCY

1800-1830s

Strictly speaking, the Regency period dates from 1811 to 1820 (when the future George IV ruled as regent for his father), but stylistically it spans the early 1800s.

By the final years of the 18th century, the appearance of the urban house was beginning to include more decorative features, but it was the early 19th century that would see this come to full fruition. By this time the Industrial Revolution was in full swing: many homes were smaller, including terraced houses, two-up two-downs and back-to-backs.

For many, the layouts of Regency housing were limited in variation, but for those with more income they included more decorative features, such as cornicing and moulding. There was also an increase in the number of possessions with which to fill houses during this period, such as furniture, fabrics, crockery, and tea sets. What's more, improvements in manufacturing and the lower costs of transport, as well as improving salaries for a growing class of professionals, saw an increase in the number of people able to afford more 'luxuries'. There might be improved facilities, perhaps with a cold water tap in the scullery, along with a 'copper' for heating water for washing.



TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR:

① Houses still had symmetrical facades, but they also had more decorative elements inspired by the British Empire and beyond, including influences from India, China and Egypt. This led to more ornate features, including decorative ironwork, particularly on balconies, as well as railings and drainpipes.

② Stucco began to be used across the entire façade and porticos or columns appeared around entrances.

③ Windows also became more elaborate, being taller with thinner glazing bars and large panes of glass, as well as bay windows, which might run the full height of the facade, particularly in the spa towns.

18+

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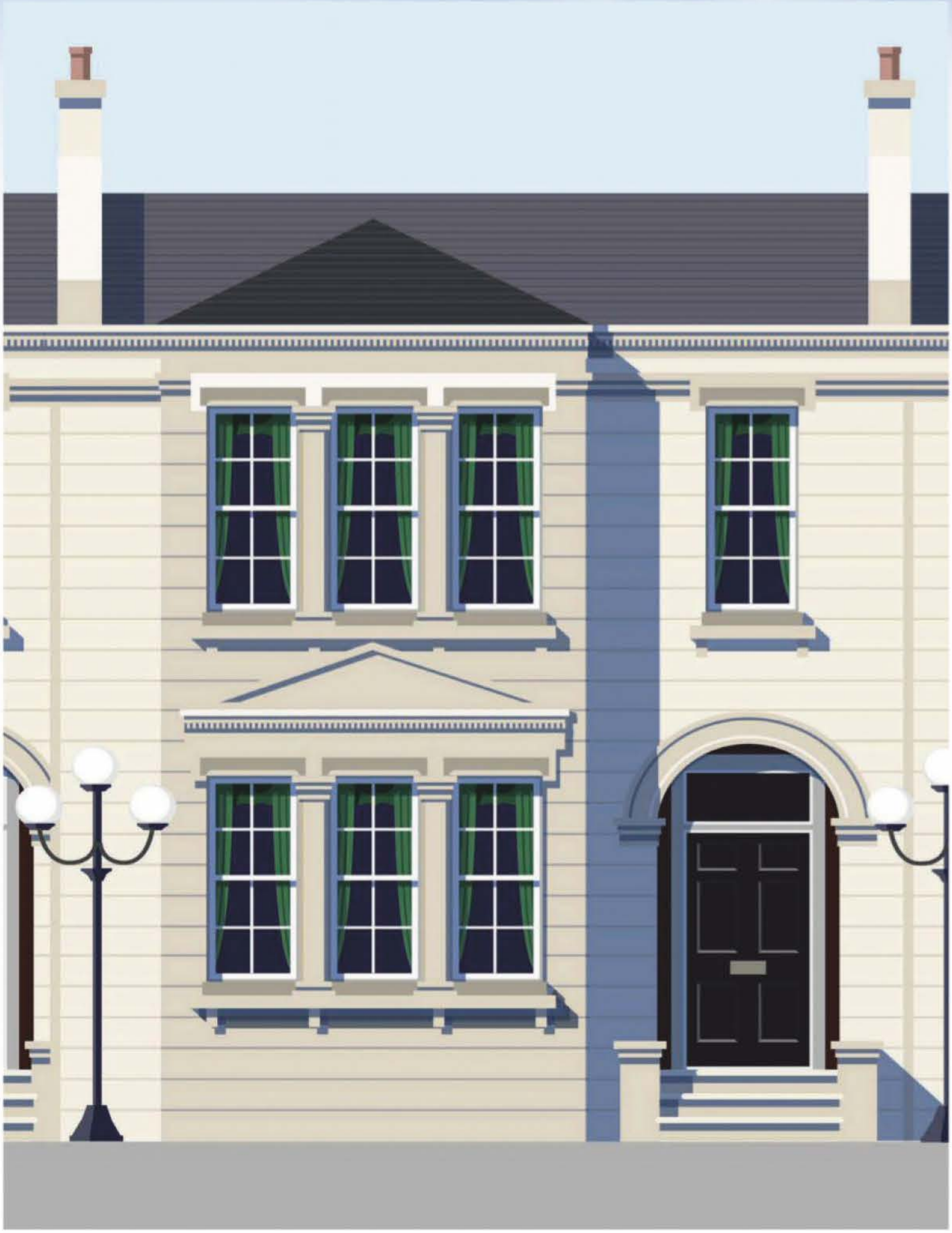


TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

① Architects argued between the merits of the Classical style and the Gothic, believed to be a truer English style. Earlier, the Classical style dominated and was defined by the full stucco façade with pillars.

② Sash windows still dominated, but improvements in glass making meant there were larger panes, and topped with pediments.

③ Early examples of Gothic Revival appeared, based on a medieval ideal; these featured pointed windows, steeply pitched roofs, different coloured brick, as well as some elaborate features, such as towers.

EARLY VICTORIAN 1840s-1870s

By the time Queen Victoria came to the throne in June 1837, the country had already seen vast changes due to the Industrial Revolution, with a population boom across Britain to match: exploding from around 10 million in 1801 to around 19 million by 1841.

Housing at this time ranged from large homes accommodating one family and several servants, down to the smallest working-class house, which might be shared by a large family and lodgers. 'Back-to-backs' and houses in narrow courts had limited facilities, where overcrowding was common; combined with limited sanitation and access to water, they led to terrible slum conditions, exacerbating the spread of diseases such as cholera.

At the same time, however, there were the large swathes of new streets and houses, built by speculative builders popping up across the country. In the larger homes occupied by the growing middle classes and upper classes, a huge turnaround in home comforts became available. These properties featured increasing amounts of internal decoration, such as ceiling roses and cornices, along with improvements in services, including gas lighting and even a flushing water closet. Mass production of goods and materials also inspired more furniture and furnishings.

▶

ILLUSTRATIONS: ED CROOKS

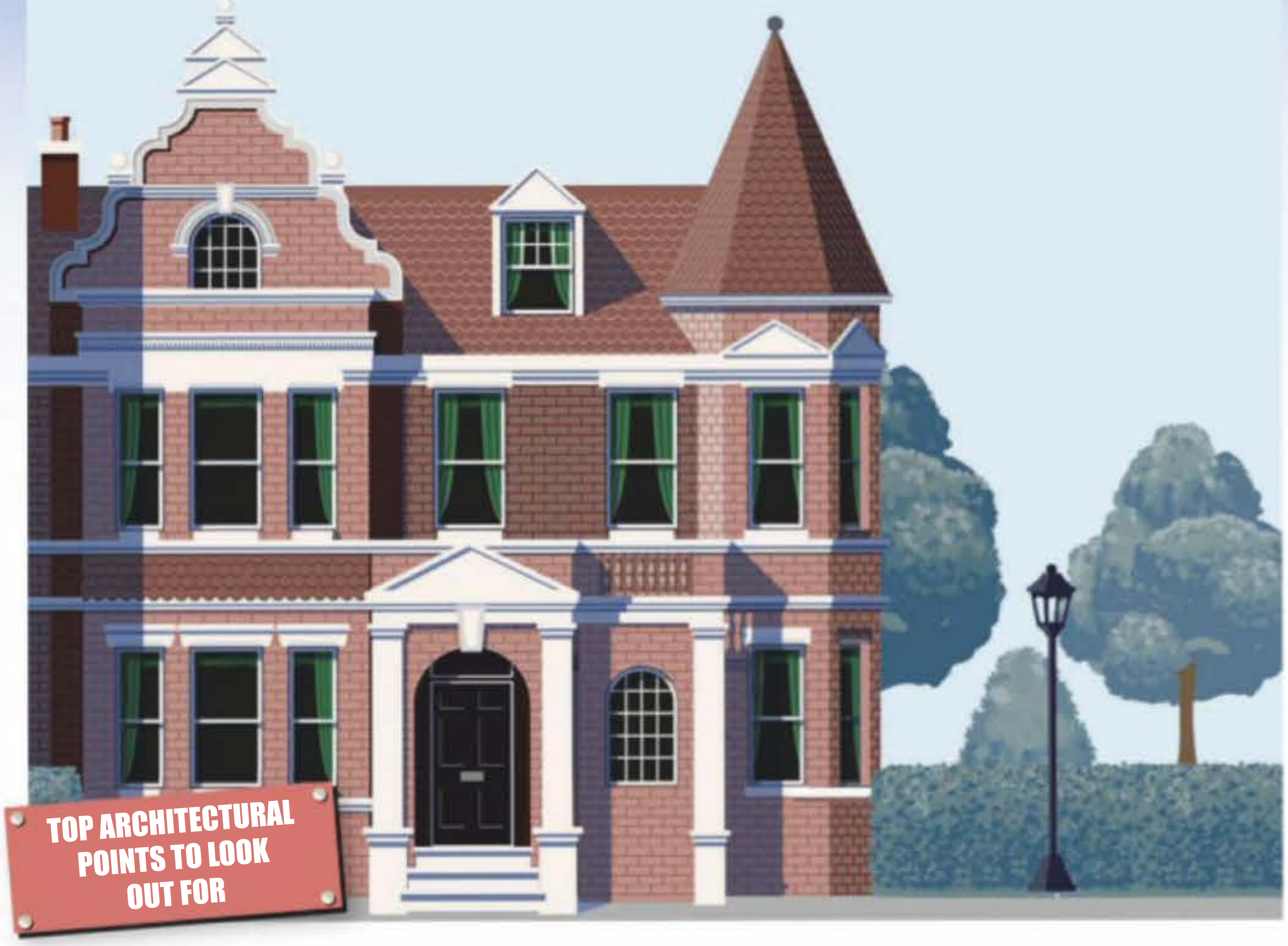
LATE VICTORIAN

1870s-1900

The late Victorian period would see the continued development of the outer suburbs, encouraged by improvements in transport. The population growth continued, rising rapidly from 16.8 million in 1851 to 30.5 million by 1901 in England and Wales.

Inside medium to large homes, the ground floor would boast either the main reception rooms or private family rooms. The kitchen was more likely to be found at the rear of the ground floor. In larger houses, the first floor remained the main entertaining space, while in smaller homes this floor would contain bedrooms. After the popularity of the water closet at the Great Exhibition of 1851, internal WCs became more common.

The later Victorian period saw attempts to overcome the dire housing conditions of the lower classes, with employers and philanthropists attempting to provide better housing. This included Saltaire near Bradford, created by mill owner Sir Titus Salt (1803-76). By the end of the period, the introduction of various bye laws and health acts would also begin to see great improvements in living standards for many.



TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

1. More alternative architectural styles appeared, including Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and the Arts and Crafts. Houses had more red brick and terracotta, Gothic-shaped windows and door surrounds, as well as timber features, large chimneys and turrets.
2. The repeal of the brick tax in 1850 (in force since 1784) and the Window Tax in 1851 (in force since 1696) paved the way for moulded brickwork and terracotta, along with larger bay windows and stained glass.
3. Rows of late Victorian homes included a mixture of features, including towers, Gothic-shaped windows, plus terracotta details, patterned roof tiles, and a recessed door with stained glass panels.

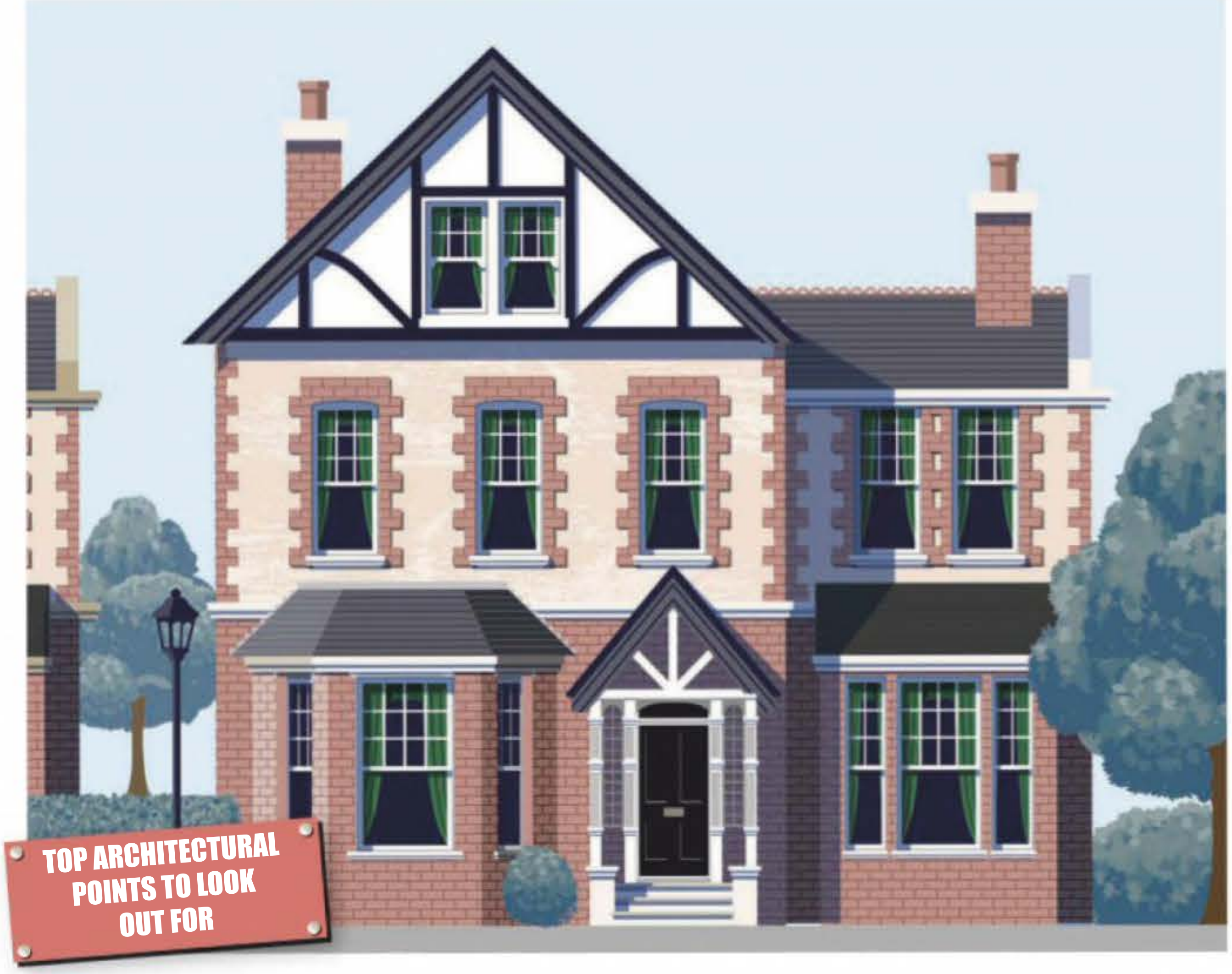
EDWARDIAN

1901-1914

The Edwardian period, named for King Edward VII, was brought to an abrupt end at the outbreak of World War I in 1914. Standards in housing had improved greatly since the early Victorian period, while the improved affordability of goods, as well as changes to work practices, meant many were better off in the Edwardian period.

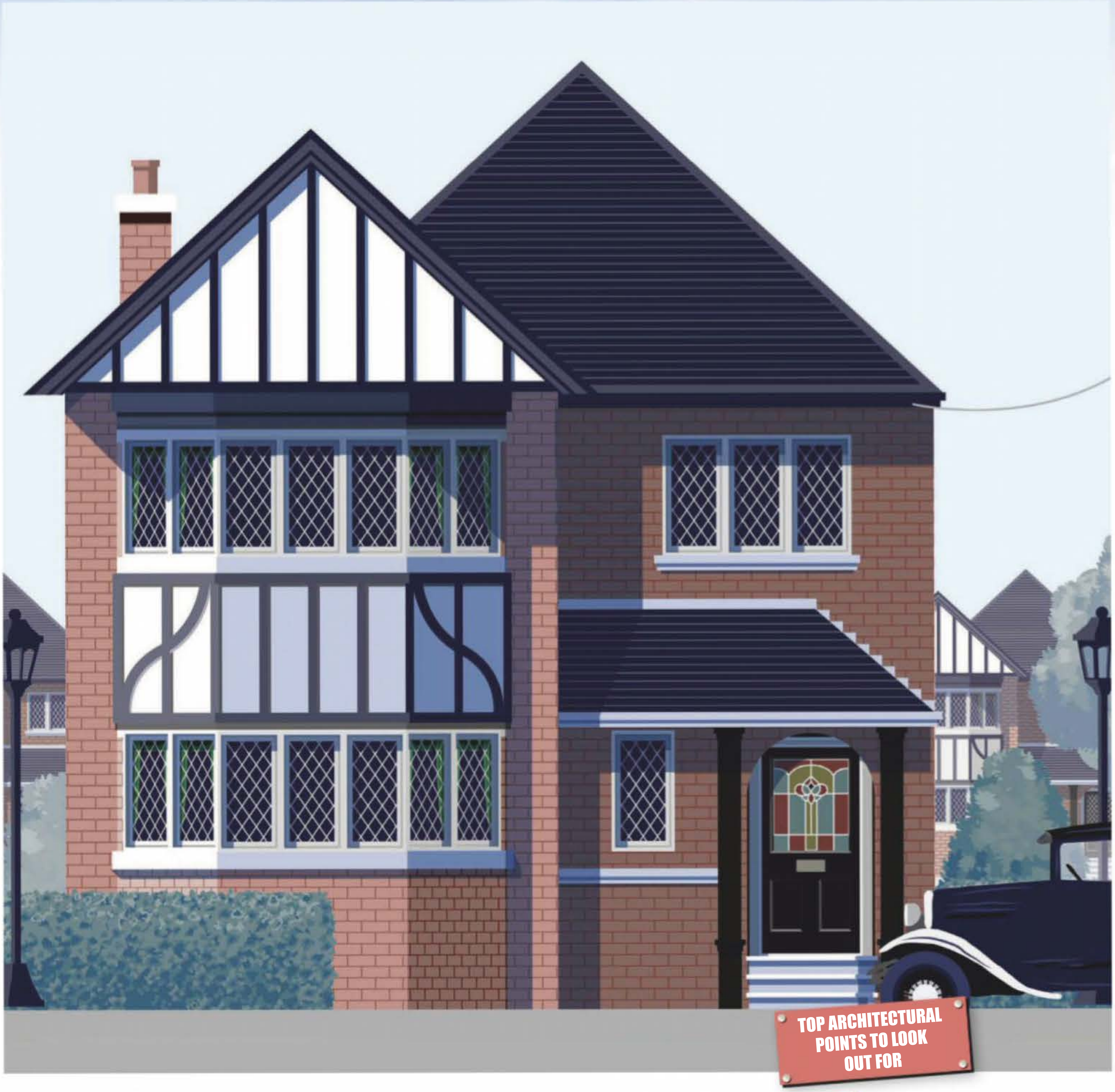
New streets were laid out with larger plots, which allowed for greater front and rear gardens. Inside the house, there might be more decoration and a wider, tiled hallway. The main reception rooms on the ground floor were similar to their Victorian predecessors, but often featured more creature comforts, such as curtains and carpets. The way houses were managed also began to alter, with a shift in the way servants worked. And better services and appliances were becoming more available in the home, such as gas, electricity, and internal plumbing.

Following early attempts at philanthropic housing, including Bournville for Cadbury workers in Birmingham, the Edwardian period would see the introduction of the garden suburb and garden city – pre-planned communities surrounded by greenbelt. The first of these was Letchworth, in 1903.



TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

1. Houses featured front porches with timber detailing, gables and mock-Tudor decoration. Interiors also featured large rooms with high ceilings, along with large windows and stained glass.
2. Stucco was no longer popular; the Edwardian period saw an increased use in other building materials, including terracotta and coloured brick, along with pebble dash.
3. The mixture of architectural features continued, but with additions such as tile cladding, bargeboards on gable ends, plus protruding windows with casements on the top part.



INTER-WAR 1918-1939

After the devastation of World War I, the inter-war period saw a growing focus on providing better housing for all. The success of the garden city movement inspired further garden suburbs, but also influenced local council projects. Returning servicemen were promised "Homes Fit for Heroes", while the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1919, known as the Addison Act, offered subsidies to local authorities to build new houses.

The most common form of abode was the semi-detached house in the suburbs, featuring a living room, dining room, three bedrooms, as well as bathroom, toilet, and a small kitchen. The kitchen was small, but would include a cooker and built-in cupboards, and most new homes had electricity and a boiler for hot water. Other new labour-saving devices included vacuum cleaners. Other accommodation in this period included bungalows and private flats, which featured fitted kitchens and internal plumbing, and lifts and concierges for flats.

In the early 1900s, only around 10 per cent of people owned their own home, but by the end of the 1930s this had risen to around 25 per cent. By 1939 more than one million council houses had been built.

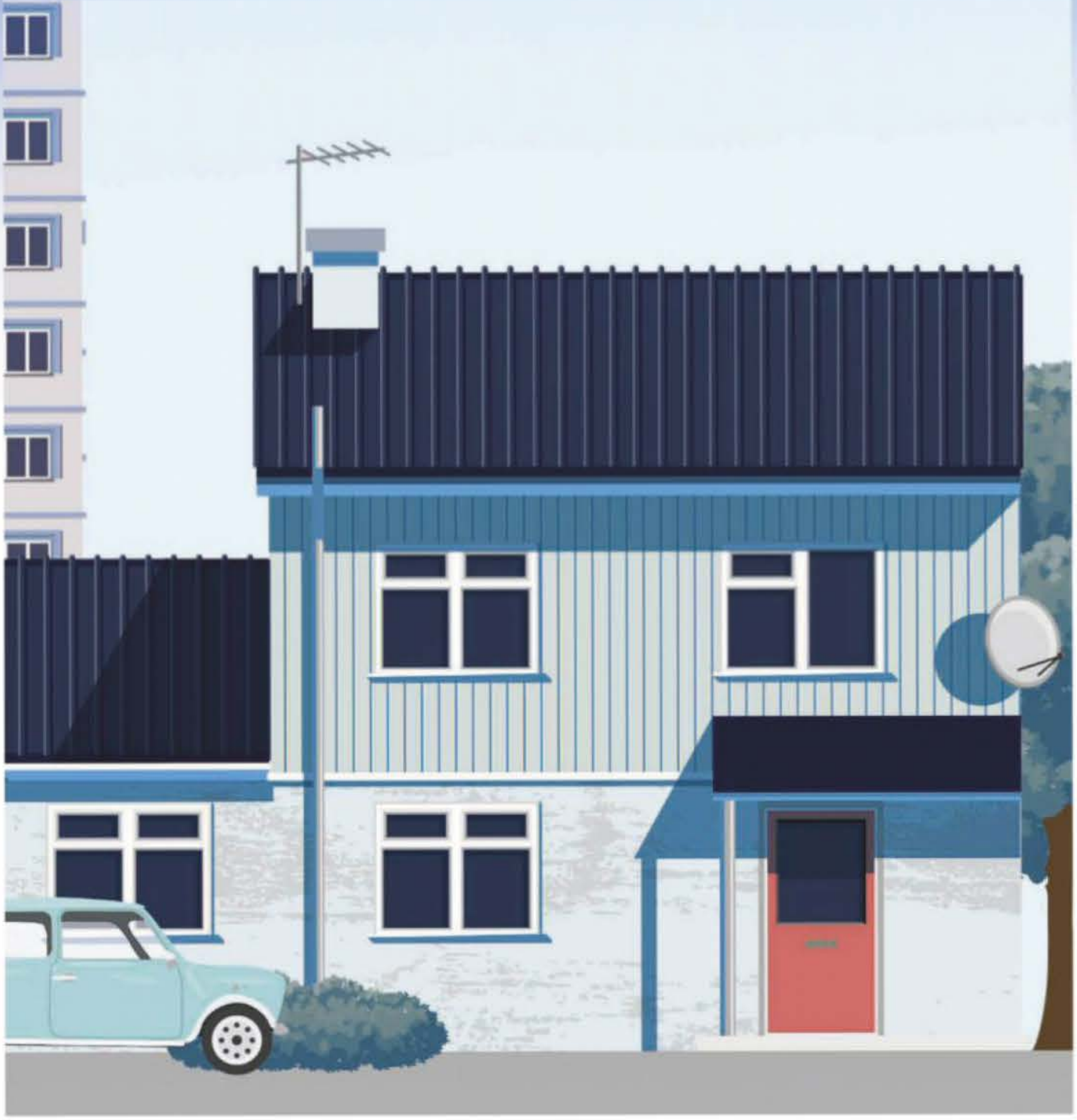
TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

1. The neo-Georgian style was popular at this time, particularly with council housing, which featured brick facades with simple details.

2. Mixtures of historic architectural features continued, including Tudor timber-framing, nicknamed 'Tudorbethan', along with tile hanging, inspired by the Arts and Crafts, and the new 'Streamline Moderne' (often described as Art Deco).

3. Prominent gables, as well as large front bays, squared or round, were popular. The casement window was more popular, along with feature coloured glass. The front door was often in a porch with glazed tiles. They might also feature decorative elements inspired by Art Nouveau. ▶

ILLUSTRATIONS: ED CROOKS



POST-WAR

1950s-1960s

The impact of German bombing raids during World War II caused widespread devastation, with close to half a million homes destroyed or made uninhabitable. The provision of housing became a top priority.

The initial post-war period saw a rush of non-standard construction, including the 'pre-fab'. The 1946 New Towns Act allowed the government to acquire land and create communities around 'New Towns' (purposely built to reduce crowding in urban areas) and by the end of the 1960s more than 20 such towns had been completed. Planners and authorities also aspired to a new housing future, illustrated by the popularity of the tower block in the 1960s, providing good quality homes with indoor bathrooms and toilets and fitted kitchens. Initially these were well received but, by the 1970s, the utopian ideals had fallen short.

The private 1960s home had larger rooms, particularly after the Parker Morris report in 1961, which highlighted the importance of space. This period also saw the adoption of the L-shaped living arrangement, as the kitchen became integrated with a dining space. There were more appliances, including washing machines, fridges, and even televisions. A noticeable change was also the removal of the fireplace.

ILLUSTRATION: ED CROOKS, JENI NOTT X1

TOP ARCHITECTURAL POINTS TO LOOK OUT FOR

1. The tower blocks of the 1960s were largely built with concrete.

2. Many suburban houses of the 1950s and 60s appear rather plain, flat, and boxy, but they feature large rectangular windows, with opening 'top lights' and front doors glazed with rippled glass.

3. Roofs could be flat, but were more likely to be low pitched, with the end gable covered in barge board. By the 1960s, brick was popular, but with various colours, including red, yellow, white and brown.

> "ANY HOME CAN OFFER UP A MICRO-VERSION OF BRITISH HISTORY"

Prof David Olusoga, presenter of *A House Through Time*, shares his thoughts on the series

When people set out to discover the histories of their own homes, what many soon discover is that alongside the bricks and mortar history of architecture and design runs another narrative. Just as fascinating is the long, intergenerational history of the lives of the former residents.

Each of the houses featured in the three series of *A House Through Time* were, over the centuries, home to in excess of 200 people. For houses built in the 18th and 19th centuries, these figures are entirely normal; the numbers are always higher for homes that, for part of their history, were subdivided into flats or tenements.

As houses and the districts in which they stand move up and down the social spectrum, and in and out of fashion, the range of people from different class backgrounds and life experiences that may have lived in any individual home is often broader than many people imagine. What this means is that any home can offer up a micro-version of British history.

MELANIE BACKE-HANSEN is a house historian, and research consultant for *A House Through Time*. Her most recent book is *Historic Streets and Squares: The Secrets on Your Doorstep* (History Press, 2013)

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A House Through Time series three, presented by David Olusoga, is due to air on BBC Two in May

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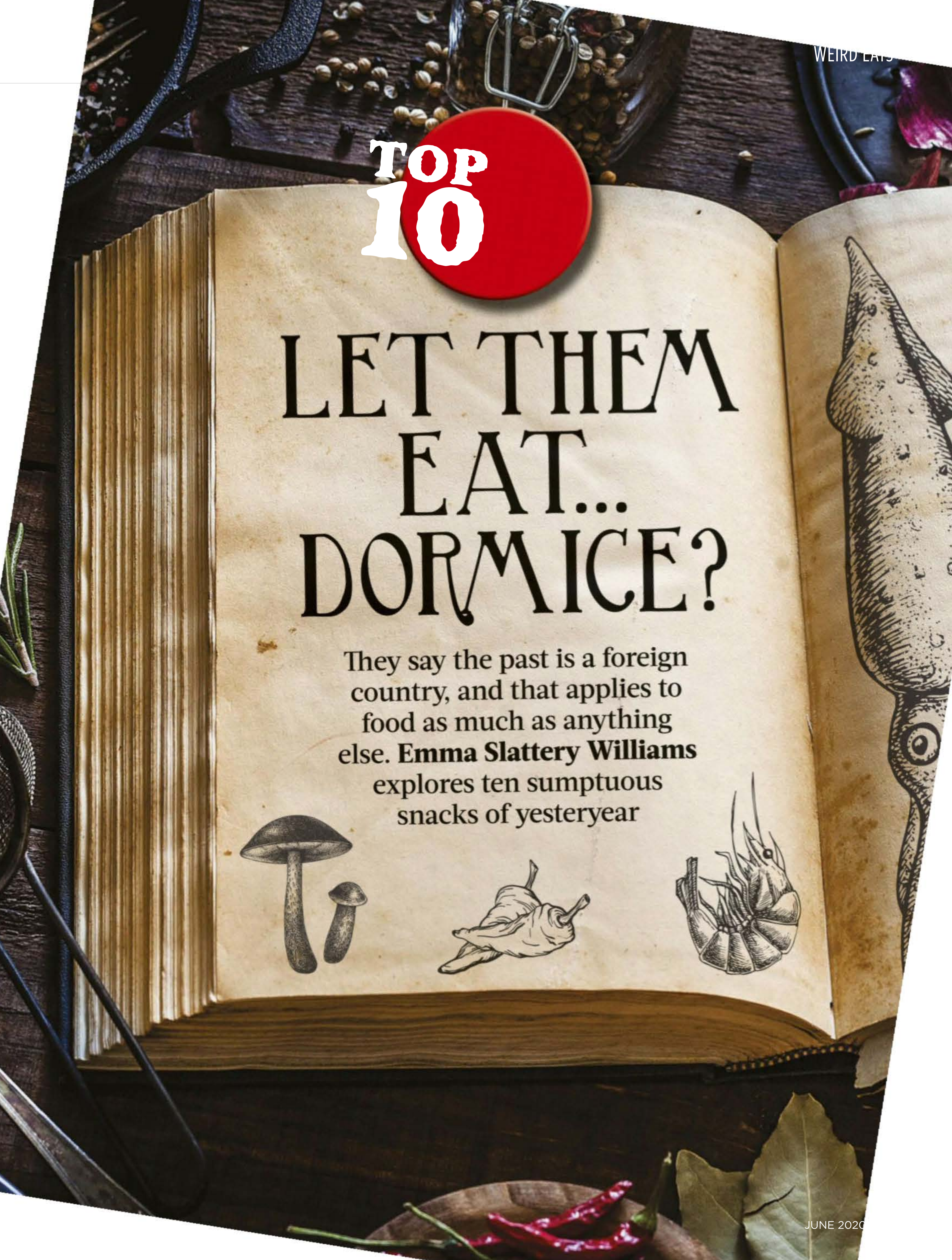


TOP 10

LET THEM EAT... DORMICE?

They say the past is a foreign country, and that applies to food as much as anything else. **Emma Slattery Williams** explores ten sumptuous snacks of yesteryear

GARUM 1

Ketchup and brown sauce are among today's store cupboard staples, but the Romans had their own condiment of choice, which they doused liberally on their meals: garum, a fermented fish sauce. It was also popular with the ancient Greeks and Byzantines, but found its most ardent fans in the Romans.

Surviving garum recipes suggest one method involved using the crushed intestines of large fish such as tuna, which were then fermented in brine sometimes alongside smaller whole fish. Containers with remnants of garum inside have been found in the ruins at Pompeii; their discovery has helped to date the eruption of Mount Vesuvius that destroyed the city, and also implies that the sauce's production was a major industry there. Garum was used to enhance the flavours of many recipes and was even added to water to be drunk – Romans simply loved the stuff.

AMBERGRIS 2

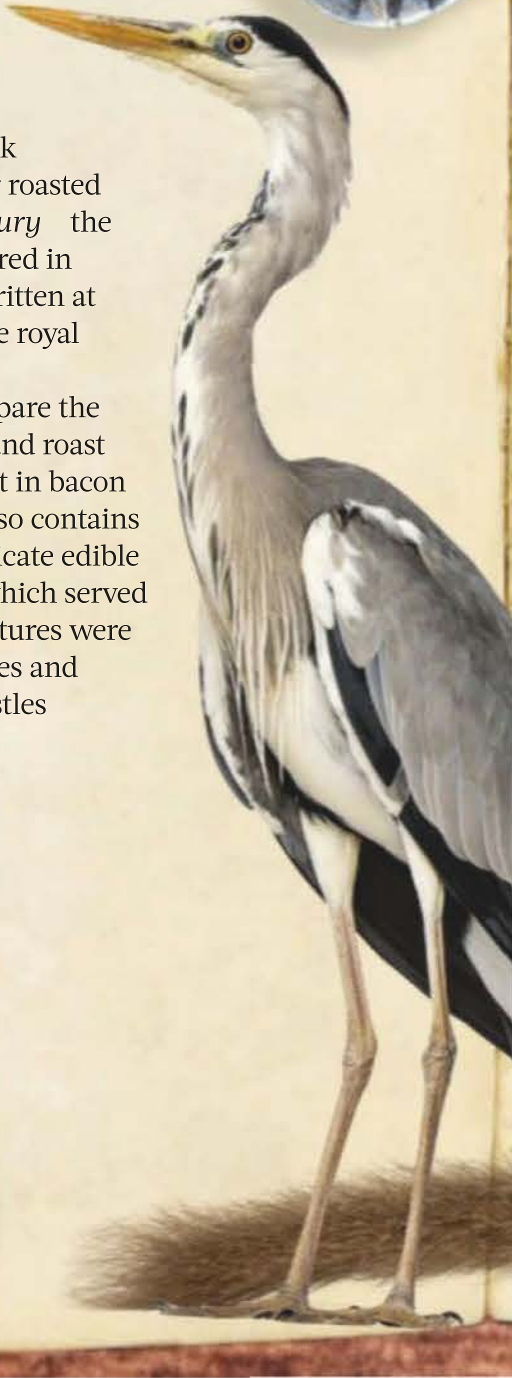
Ambergris is a waxy grey substance that is made in the digestive system of the sperm whale and then excreted or vomited out not exactly appetising you might think. However, it is a highly sought after product and was traditionally used in perfumes, as it helps scents stay on human skin. Ambergris was historically considered an exquisite food stuff, too, due to its rarity. During the 17th century, it was used as a flavouring and in particular sprinkled over eggs, – purportedly a favoured dish of Charles II of England. The musky substance was also thought to have aphrodisiac properties and was a prized item in famed lothario Casanova's pantry; he allegedly added it to chocolate mousse.

Charles II was partial to ambergris sprinkled over his eggs. He took dining very seriously and regularly staged elaborate banquets

HERON 3

These long legged birds don't look particularly tasty, but a recipe for roasted heron appears in *The Forme of Cury* the oldest cookery book ever discovered in English, believed to have been written at the end of the 14th century by the royal cooks of Richard II.

According to the recipe, to prepare the perfect heron, one had to pluck and roast the bird whole before wrapping it in bacon and ginger. *The Forme of Cury* also contains recipes for whales, seals and intricate edible sculptures, known as *sotiltees*, which served as table adornments. These sculptures were typically made of sugars and jellies and fashioned into shapes such as castles and ships.

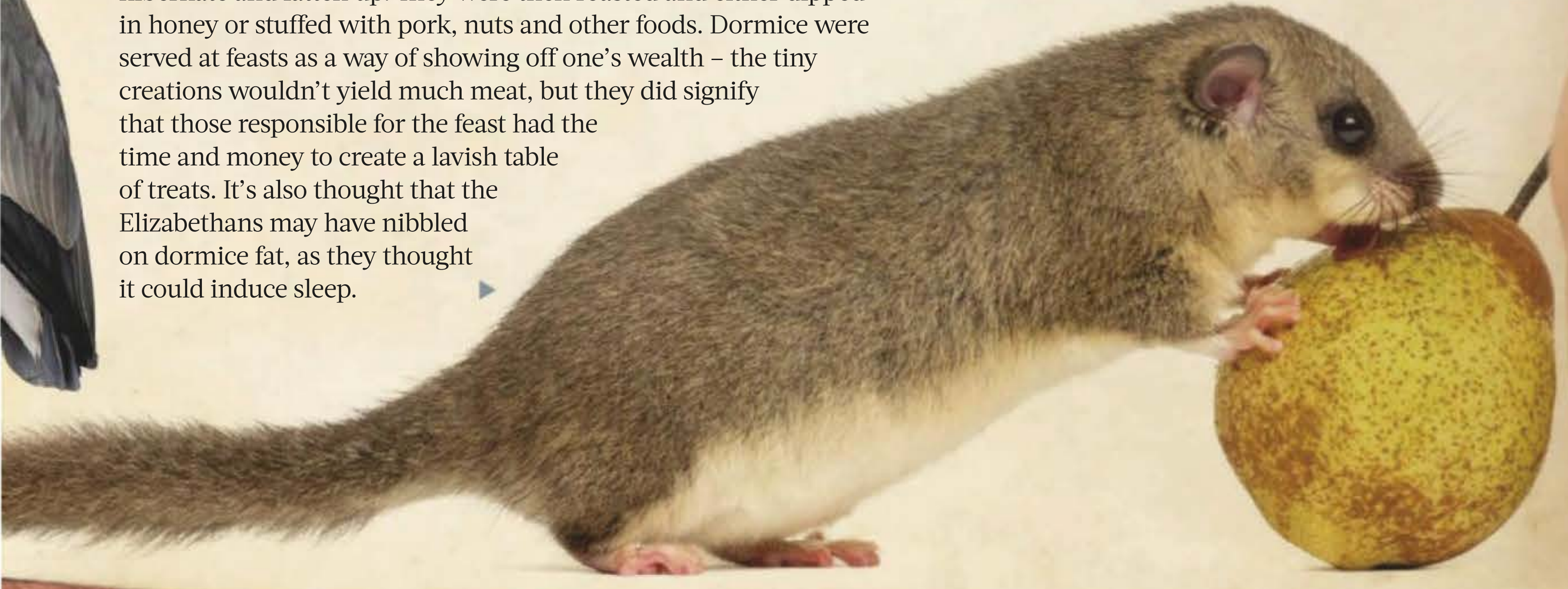


VINEGAR PIE 4

Vinegar pie is thought to have originated during the 1800s in America's Midwest, also gaining popularity in the Deep South. The dish used apple cider vinegar instead of expensive fruit juice to mimic the taste of lemon, as well as more conventional baking ingredients including sugar and eggs. It was also known as a 'desperation pie', as it was an easy way to create a tasty dessert when times were hard and fresh fruit was difficult to come by. During the Great Depression, the pies apparently became popular again, with people often substituting fruit with seasoned crackers.

DORMICE 5

Not ones to waste food, the Romans considered the humble dormouse a delicacy. It was this taste for dormice, in fact, that gave the largest of the species its name – the edible or fat dormouse. Usually eaten as an appetiser or as a dessert, these rodents would be fed nuts and kept in terracotta containers called *glirariums*. The darkness of the pots encouraged the dormice to hibernate and fatten up. They were then roasted and either dipped in honey or stuffed with pork, nuts and other foods. Dormice were served at feasts as a way of showing off one's wealth – the tiny creations wouldn't yield much meat, but they did signify that those responsible for the feast had the time and money to create a lavish table of treats. It's also thought that the Elizabethans may have nibbled on dormice fat, as they thought it could induce sleep. ▸



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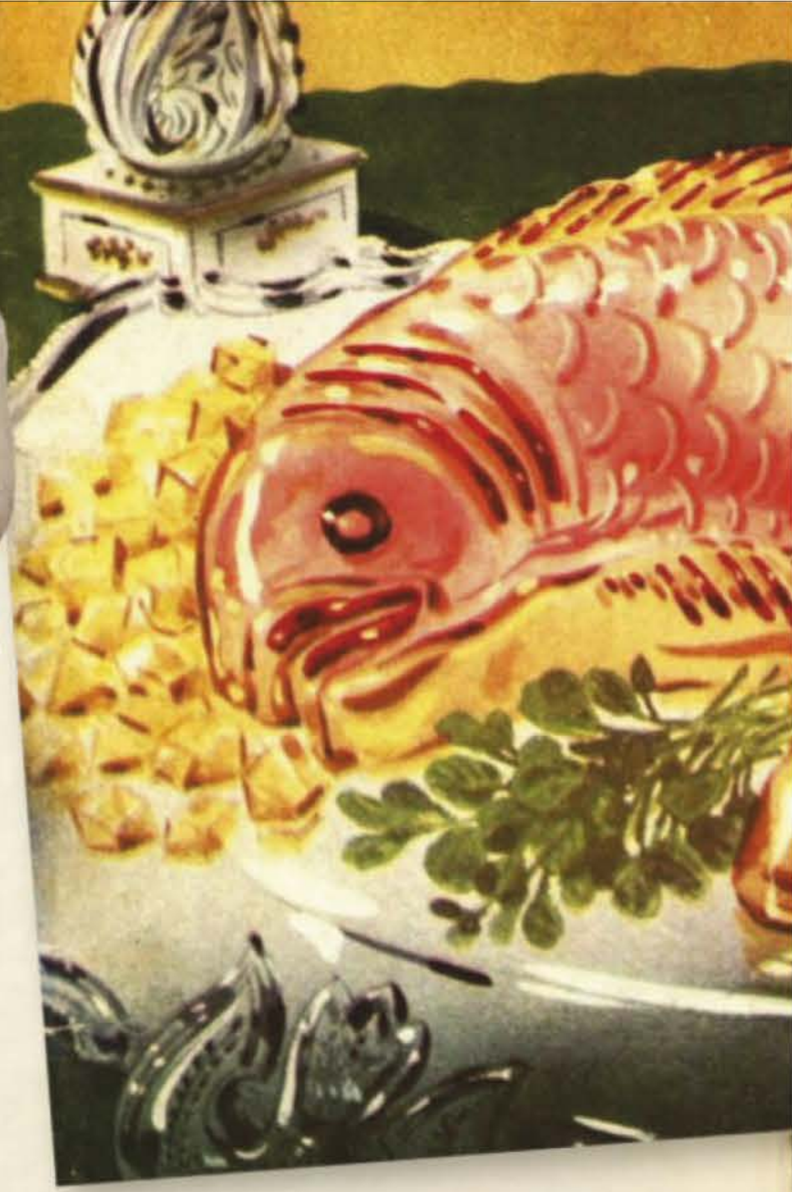
6

ISINGLASS

Isinglass is a gelatinous substance found in the swimming bladder of certain fish, including sturgeon. Originally used in glue, the Victorians discovered that it could also be used to make beer look less cloudy and therefore more attractive to drinkers and was used in this way for centuries. Isinglass has also been used in the past as a cheap alternative to gelatine for desserts, such as jellies and blancmange, and as a preservative for eggs.



FESIKH 7

Fermented mullet, known as fesikh, has been eaten in Egypt for centuries during the festival of Sham el-Nessim, which marks the beginning of Spring. In the time of the pharaohs, the receding Nile would leave behind rotting fish which, so as not to waste meat, would be dried and eaten. The only problem with this unusual delicacy (dreadful smell aside) is that if the fish isn't prepared properly, it can leave you with a case of deadly food poisoning. Despite this danger, many Egyptians still partake in the tradition.

JELLY 8

The use of gelatine normally made from animal parts such as calf's feet in cooking has been spotted in recipe books dating back to the 14th century. Gelatine was used to create meals that also served as decorations and which were often shaped with elaborate moulds jellies could even be found adorning the banqueting table of Henry VIII. But it was during the 1950s, especially in the US, that jelly entered its golden age. If a food could be placed in jelly, then it would and this included vegetables, ham, fish and cream cheese. Refrigerators were still a luxury to many in the 1950s, and jelly needed refrigerating, so this meal was also a status symbol. Dollop of fish jelly, anyone?

FROGS

9

Before it became popular as a dessert, blancmange was a popular savoury dish in Tudor England. It was meant to be packed full of chicken, but on Fridays and during Lent (when the Catholic Church required people to refrain from eating meat) frogs were often substituted. British chef Heston Blumenthal, known for his outlandish and experimental dishes, served up frog blancmange as part of a Tudor spread for the 2009 TV show *Heston's Feasts*, along with bone marrow rice pudding. There was also a trend at some medieval and Tudor banquets to bake live animals, such as frogs and birds, into pies to entertain the guests.

PARAFFIN CAKE

10

Times were tough during World War II, and people were encouraged to make their food go as far as possible. But people still longed for the taste of sweet things, so some resorted to using liquid paraffin in place of butter or lard, when rationing made these items scarce. This mineral oil is normally used as a medicine or in cosmetics so you likely wouldn't want it in your Victoria sponge.

LIQUID
PARAFFIN

GETTY IMAGES X10

WHAT IF... MAGNA CARTA HADN'T BEEN WRITTEN?

Jonny Wilkes talks to **Prof Nicholas Vincent** about how King John could have avoided his rebellious barons' demands and how his successors ensured the historic document's legacy

More than 800 years after being sealed, Magna Carta still holds a special place as one of history's most important documents, declaring that no one, not even a monarch, is above the law. It's a cornerstone for the rights of individuals, and a symbol of democracy, influencing countless thinkers and leaders throughout history – from Thomas Jefferson to Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. Yet in 1215, when King John reluctantly gave it the royal seal, it was primarily a peace treaty – and to this end, the 'Great Charter' failed miserably.

War between John and his barons resumed within months of the document being sealed, swiftly followed by a French invasion of England. So, if Magna Carta had never existed, very little would have changed in the short term says Nicholas Vincent, Professor of Medieval History at the University of East Anglia. "The tensions between the rival parties would have been as great, or greater, with or without the charter," he says. "Neither side trusted the other to believe their promises of peace. John deserves his fair share of the blame, having systematically undermined trust between ruler and subjects over the previous 16 years."

The king treated his barons poorly and taxed them heavily, lost English lands in France humiliatingly, and even seemed to have forfeited God's favour. "By challenging the right of the Pope to appoint an archbishop of Canterbury – Stephen Langton – John alienated the Church, and was branded a tyrant by many of its leaders", says Vincent.

"John was a disastrously bad king," he adds. "At the same time, he was very unlucky. He ruled at a time of economic upheaval and against a background of near-permanent Anglo-French warfare. His principal rival, Philip II of France, was better both at appearing to rule with justice in peacetime and with military vigour in times of war."

To avoid the circumstances that led to the creation of Magna Carta, John would have needed more success in his military campaigns and improved relations with the church. Had he defended Normandy in 1204 or won the Battle of Bouvines in 1214 – "as might easily have been the case", Vincent says – then the rebellion back home might have been deferred or entirely prevented. The barons might not have taken up arms, either, if John had enjoyed the full support of his bishops.

When the barons rebelled, John risked being forced into peace talks – an inevitability after the barons' capture of London. The capital was essential to foreign trade and England's primary export, wool, as well as being the centre of John's government. The power of the monarchy had been severely weakened before the peace treaty – the Articles of the Barons, which would become Magna Carta – even came into being. "Sooner or later, the absolute authority of the crown would have been challenged by the English barons and the church, claiming to represent a wider 'community of the realm'," says Vincent. "Similar things happened across 12th and 13th-century Europe without producing iconic documents such as Magna Carta."

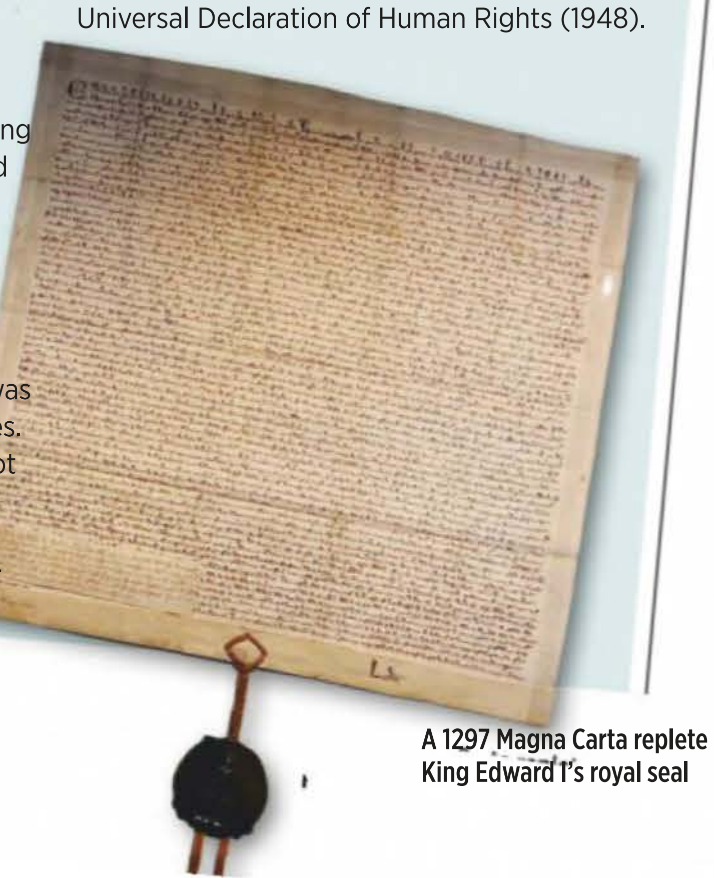
CURBING THE KING

But in the absence of Magna Carta, could another English document from around this time have achieved the same level of significance? A key influence for Magna Carta was the 'Coronation Charter' of Henry I, issued in 1100. "This, too, attempted to set limits on the king's ability to tax or exploit his subjects," says Vincent. "By 1215, however, many of the

IN CONTEXT

Magna Carta ('The Great Charter') was granted the royal seal by King John on 15 June 1215. The English barons had rebelled against the taxing tyrant and, after capturing London, forced the king to attend peace negotiations at a meadow called Runnymede – halfway between their respective strongholds. The original document, called the Articles of the Barons, failed to make peace, but the actions of John's successor, Henry III, in reissuing the charter ensured its legacy.

By the end of the 13th century, Magna Carta was a totem for English law and democratic principles. While not explicitly mentioning them, it gave root to legal precedents such as trial by jury, *habeas corpus*, no taxation without representation, and a common council of parliament to seek popular consent. In the centuries since, its influence has been felt around the world, in documents such as the US Declaration of Independence (1776) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).



A 1297 Magna Carta replete with King Edward I's royal seal

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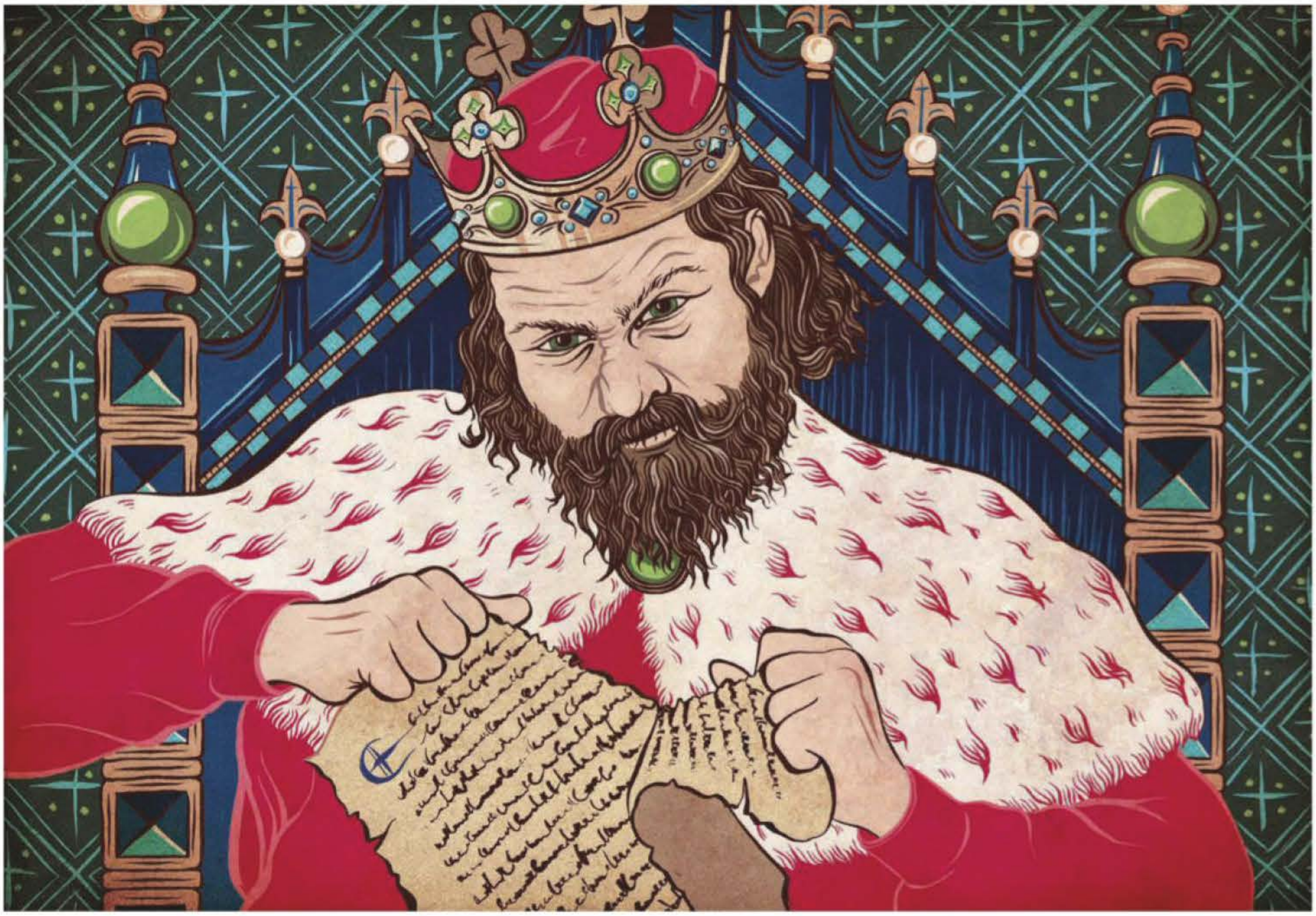

specific terms of Henry's charter would have appeared outmoded or irrelevant."

Another potential option was the 'Unknown Charter', which was drawn up by barons and bishops between January and June 1215 as an intermediate text to deal with their own current problems and demands. And it was "even more radical and ambitious" than the finalised Articles of the Barons, says Vincent. "Had Magna Carta never happened, we would still have the 'Unknown Charter' as evidence of the determination of the rebels to impose the rule of written law upon a tyrannical king."

But Magna Carta, a failure of a peace treaty, only grew in significance after John died in 1216. He was succeeded by the nine year old Henry III, who reissued Magna Carta in the hope of appeasing the barons so they would help expel the French. Henry then reissued the charter twice more, establishing both its place in English law, and, as Vincent puts it, its totemic reputation.

That raises another intriguing question: what if Magna Carta had been written, but John had lived longer?

DID YOU KNOW?

LONG-LASTING LAWS

With each reissue of Magna Carta in the 13th century, clauses were stripped away, either because they had become outdated or proven contentious. Of the 63 clauses presented to John in 1215, only four remain on the statute books today.

"ENGLAND WOULD HAVE BEEN SET ON THE ROAD TO ABSOLUTISM, DEPRIVED OF ALL PROTECTION BY WRITTEN LAW"

Before his death, John had ignored its terms, and Pope Innocent III even annulled the document, declaring it "null and void of all validity for ever". If John had lived long enough to defeat the barons, then the charter might have been forgotten entirely. Vincent elaborates: "The war could only have ended with John's total victory or his total annihilation, deposition and probably murder. Of these outcomes, the former was much more likely: John had greater resources, both in money and manpower, and the barons had made only an uneasy alliance with the king of France."

"Had John won his war, we can assume that his vengeance would have been cruel and comprehensive," concludes Vincent. "None of the promises he offered in Magna Carta would have been kept. England would have been set on the road to absolutism, deprived of all protection by written law or constitutional precedent. Only the uncertain mercy of the king himself stood between the subject and the threat of despotism." ⊙

LISTEN

Melvyn Bragg and guests discuss Magna Carta's ramifications in *The Legacy of Magna Carta*.
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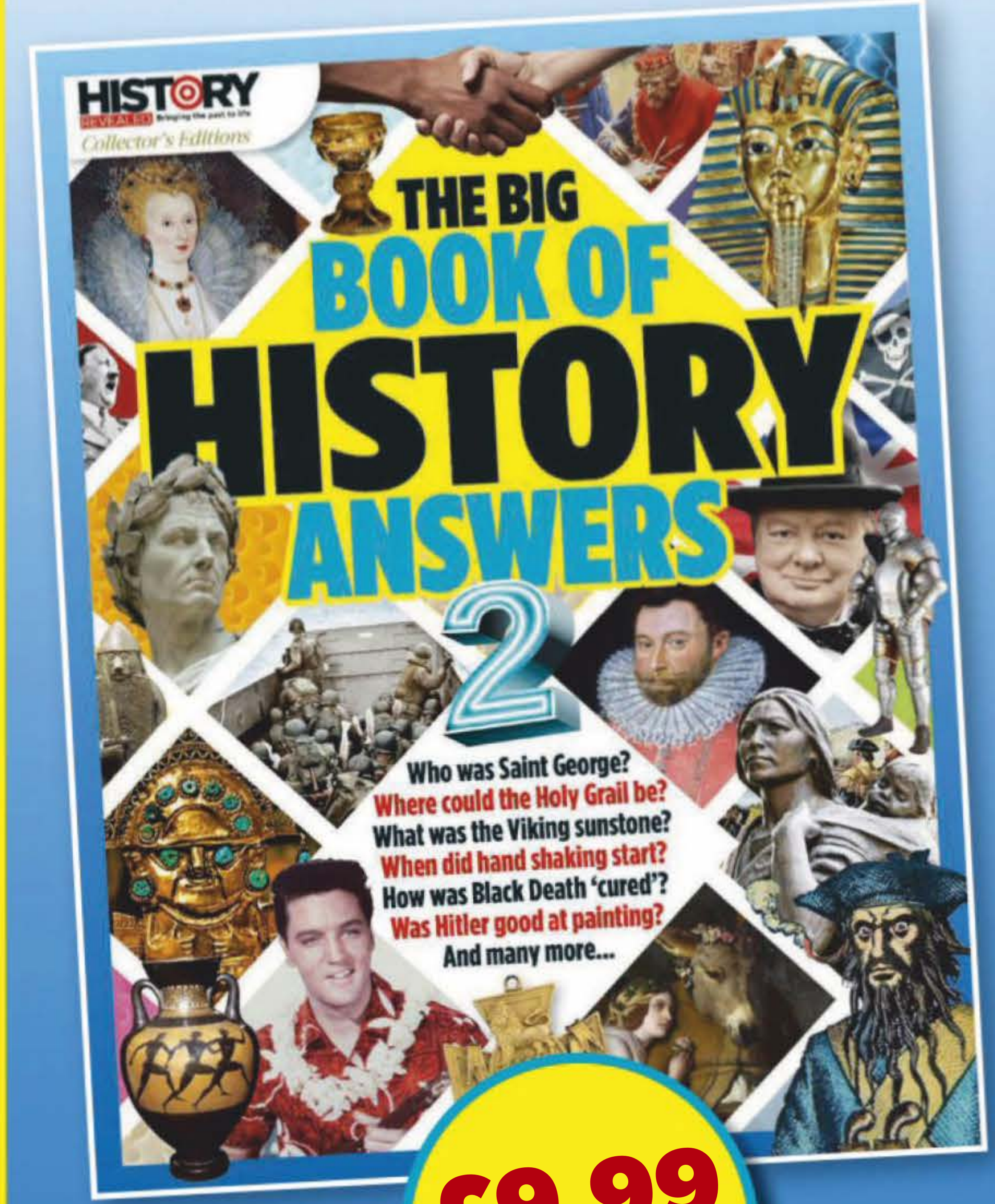
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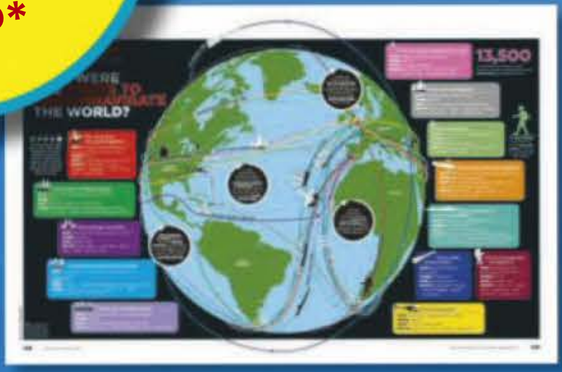
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NISSEN
NISSEN

BOUNCE LIKE A KANGAROO George Nissen soars into the air alongside giant red kangaroo Victoria. This photo was taken in the 1960s, by which time Nissen's trampoline had found universal fame

6,000

The number of guests who drank from an enormous punch bowl (actually a garden fountain) at a 1694 party hosted by British Admiral Edward Russell.

Who invented the trampoline?

SHORT ANSWER A teen gymnast mocked up the modern trampoline in the 1930s, but humans have been bouncing for far longer than that...

LONG ANSWER It wasn't an eccentric inventor or a toy company wanting a new craze to take off – an American teenager actually got us bouncing and tumbling. Young gymnast George Nissen developed his 'bouncing rig' – a frame of scrap steel and canvas sheet, connected by tyre inner tubes to add more spring – for his Iowa circus act in the 1930s. He had been inspired by watching trapeze artists but wished the safety net did more than just catch them, so the acrobatic stunts could keep going.

Nissen – also a keen diver – learned the Spanish for springboard was 'el trampolin' (his nickname while working in Mexico was Campeón de Trampolín, meaning 'trampoline champion'). He thought that would be a good name for his contraption when he and his coach, Larry Griswold, went into business. The trampoline was used to train pilots and navigators in World War II and astronauts during the Space Race, eventually becoming a worldwide sport as well as a children's craze.

Technically, though, trampoline-like devices existed before the 20th century, with depictions of figures bouncing on stretched material seen around the world. The Inuit used walrus skin for Nalukataq, or blanket toss – a game where they bounced each other into the air to mark the whaling season.

GETTY IMAGES

PICKING THE POPE
Cardinals gather at St Peter's Basilica, in 2013, before the papal conclave

When was the first papal conclave?

SHORT ANSWER The elaborately controlled, ritualistic conclave we know today was born from a hash of an election…

LONG ANSWER Following the death of Clement IV in 1268, the cardinals failed for nearly three years to vote on a new pope, and it brought the centuries-old problem of papal elections to a head. There had never been a uniform method. Popes could be appointed by their predecessor or chosen by powerful rulers, until 1059, when the cardinals were designated as official electors.

To finally force them to agree on Clement IV's successor, cardinals were locked in a palace with the roof removed (to make things more uncomfortable) and given nothing but bread and water until they came up with a name. The new pope, Gregory X, wished to avoid such a hash of an election happening again, so he established the foundations of the system still used today. Therefore, the inaugural conclave – with strict seclusion and cardinals being fed through a window – was held in January 1276, when it took just a day to elect Innocent V.

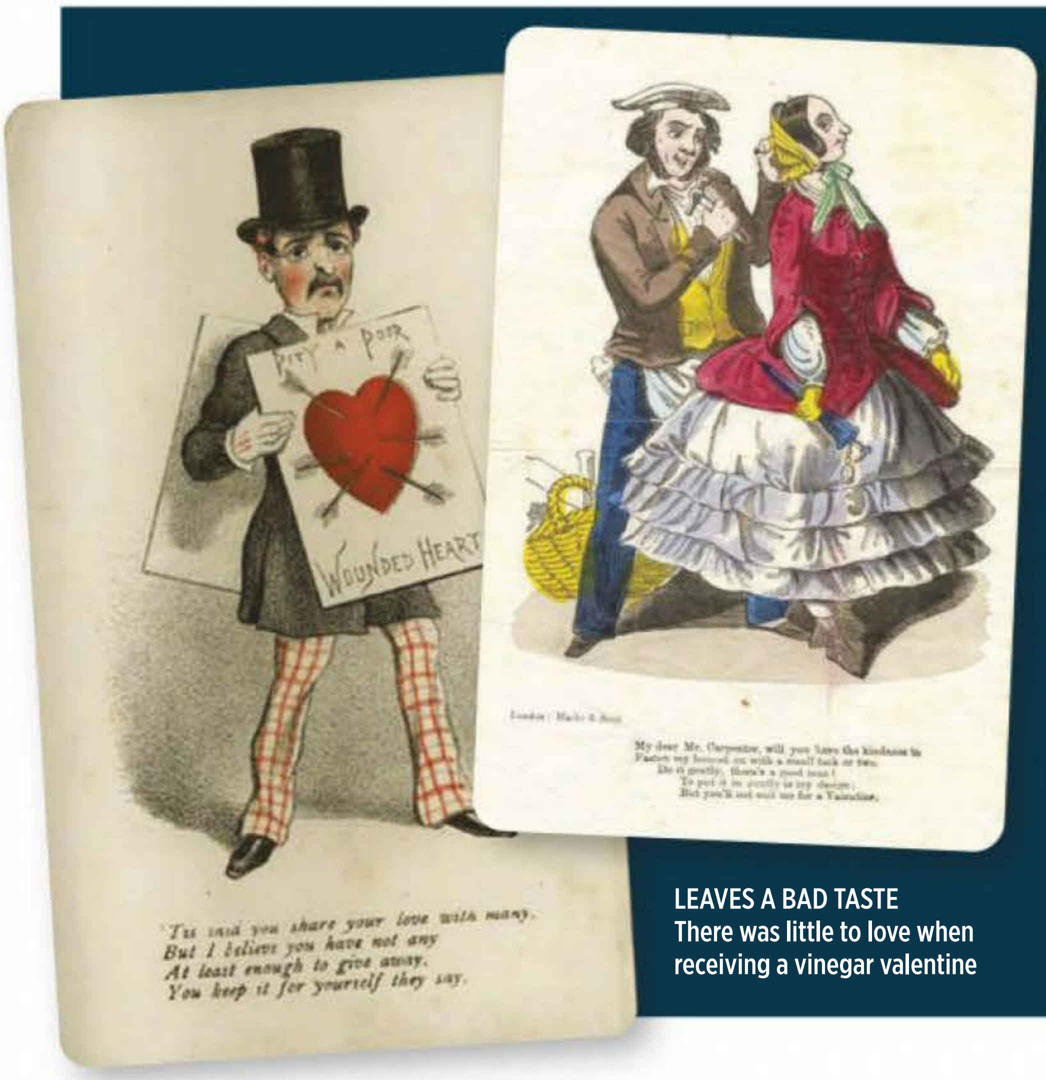
8

The number of assassination attempts made on Queen Victoria during her 63-year reign. The first came only four months after she wed Prince Albert.

Why do we confuse Holland and the Netherlands?

SHORT ANSWER The country's complex and changing history didn't help the right name to stick…

LONG ANSWER The names are habitually used interchangeably, but the two are not the same place. The Netherlands is the country as a whole, while Holland is a part of the western coast, covering only two of the 12 provinces. It's like mixing up England and East Anglia. It's a semi-understandable mistake, though. Before the Kingdom of the Netherlands came into being in the wake of Napoleon's defeat in 1815, the preceding three centuries had been a hotchpotch of republics and kingdoms, which was cause for confusion on its own. Add in the fact that, when the country became a major European player, all its main cities and industries were in Holland, the situation gets even more complicated. So when the Dutch (that's another story) referred to Holland, foreigners got that confused with the Netherlands.


PITY A POOR WOUNDED HEART
'Tis said you share your love with many,
But I believe you have not any
At least enough to give away.
You keep it for yourself they say.

LEAVES A BAD TASTE
There was little to love when receiving a vinegar valentine

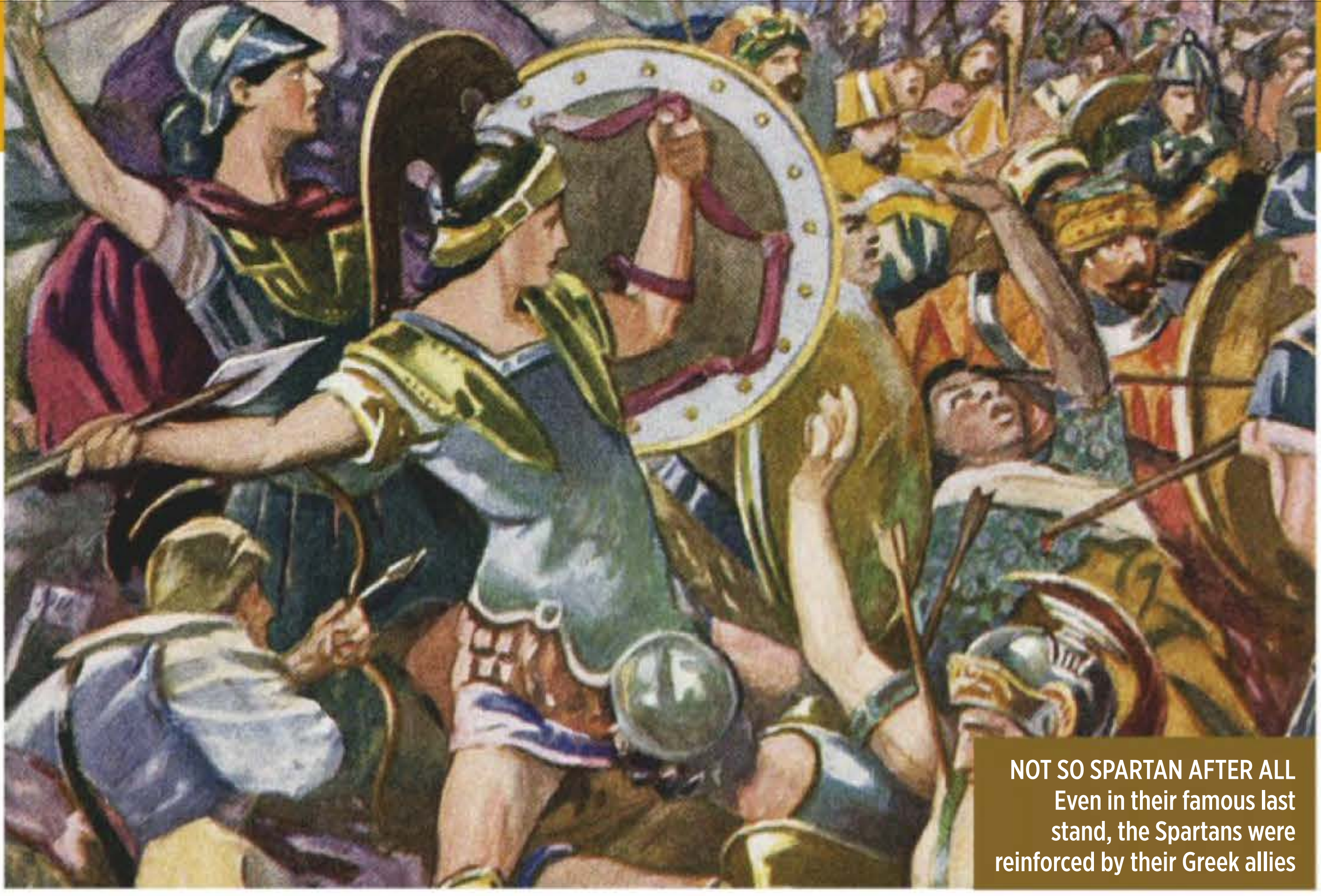
Why did people send 'vinegar Valentines'?

SHORT ANSWER Thousands used a form of snail mail trolling to upset their enemies…

LONG ANSWER How would you feel if on 14 February you received in the post not a declaration of love from a secret admirer, but a mean-spirited insult, complete with a hideous caricature and a hurtful rhyme? Millions of these anti-Valentines were sent in the US and Britain from the 1840s until well into the 20th century, and lots more went undelivered, as posties deemed them too rude.

Cheaply made and costing a penny, 'vinegar Valentines' featured mocking messages intended for anyone the sender disliked – from an unwanted suitor to a landlord.

"In prison you ought to be doing some time, For to wear such a face must be surely a crime," read one example. "'Tis all in vain your simpering looks, you never can incline, With all your bustles, stays and curls, to find a Valentine," read another. To make matters worse, the receiver, not sender, paid for postage – and so the insult came with a bill too.



NOT SO SPARTAN AFTER ALL
Even in their famous last stand, the Spartans were reinforced by their Greek allies

Were there really only 300 Spartans?

SHORT ANSWER Yes, although that figure alone doesn't tell the full story of what happened at the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC

LONG ANSWER The armies of the Persian Empire, led by Xerxes, invaded Greece at a bad time for the Spartans. For them, war was a way of life and a 'beautiful death' could only be achieved in battle. But the Persians' arrival coincided with both the festival of Carneia and the Olympics, so Spartan law forbade military action. Not a problem for King Leonidas, however – he just chose to march with 300 men of the royal bodyguard to hold off the overwhelmingly larger enemy. And he did, for two full days at the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC.

Yet, while there really were only 300 Spartans with Leonidas, they weren't alone. Warriors from other Greek states joined them and *helots* (slaves) had been brought along as arrow fodder, so in all some 7,000 men faced the Persian army – which numbered two million according to Greek historian Herodotus, but was more likely nearer 200,000.

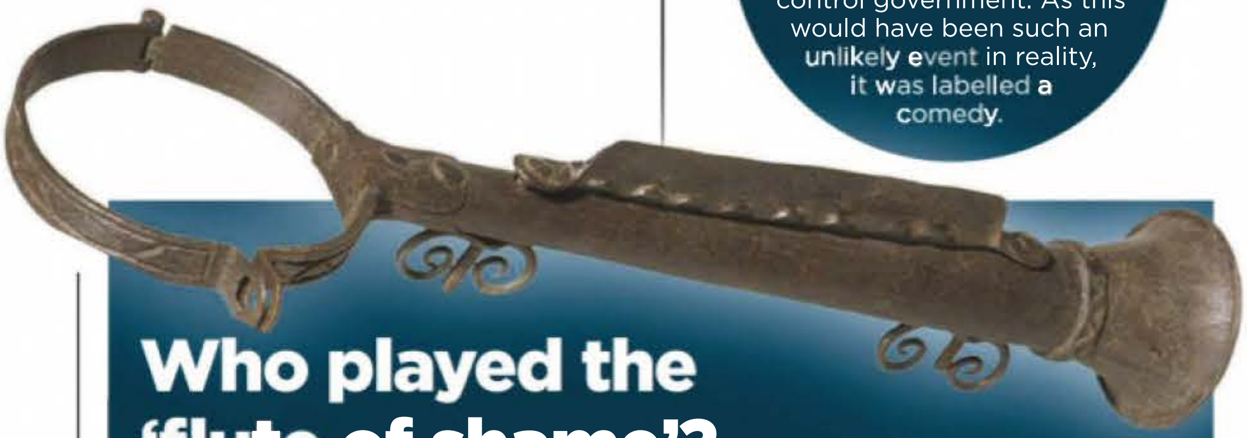
Leonidas and his men were only defeated when a traitor showed the Persians a mountain path that would allow them to outflank the Greeks. Leonidas sent most of the warriors away while his Spartans, who loathed the idea of retreating, formed a rearguard. Again, they weren't alone, though, with an always overlooked 700 men from Thespiae and 400 Thebans in the doomed last stand.

What was 'Trial by Congress'?

SHORT ANSWER French noblewomen had one way of legally ending their marriages but it required a rather intimate method...

LONG ANSWER For French noblewomen seeking to separate from their husbands in the centuries before the revolution, there was one effective, if intrusive, way to make their case in court.

Accusations of impotence – and so the inability to produce children – could result in an annulment of a marriage. To be successful, the man would be interrogated and his genitals inspected, but if that was not enough, they had to endure 'Trial by Congress'. The pair would be asked to have intercourse while surgeons and priests looked on to see if the husband was able to perform. Such an ordeal befell the Marquis de Langey in the 17th century, although he actually demanded the trial in order to save his reputation and bruised pride. Sadly, the pressure got to him, and he failed the test.



Who played the 'flute of shame'?

SHORT ANSWER Playing a musical instrument poorly could leave you with an instrument of torture instead...

LONG ANSWER Today, we can let a musician know that we don't think much of their performance by booing or letting rip on social media. Medieval times, however, required a medieval method. Bad musicians could be fitted with the 'flute of shame' – a heavy fake instrument (which proper musicians would say resembled a clarinet more than a flute). It would be bolted around the neck, and the player's fingers were manacled down the pipe to make it look like they were playing. The offender would then be paraded around town so that their 'adoring fans' could shower them with rotten veggies.

DID YOU KNOW?

DUEL BE SORRY

The last-known duel to take place with swords in France was between the Mayor of Marseille, Gaston Defferre, and politician René Ribière after they argued in parliament. It was in 1967, and the duel was filmed.

LYIN' TAMER

When a lion escaped from a travelling menagerie in Birmingham in 1889, its owner, Frank C Bostock, put a second lion in a cage to convince everyone it had been recaptured. The actual lion remained in the sewers for another day.

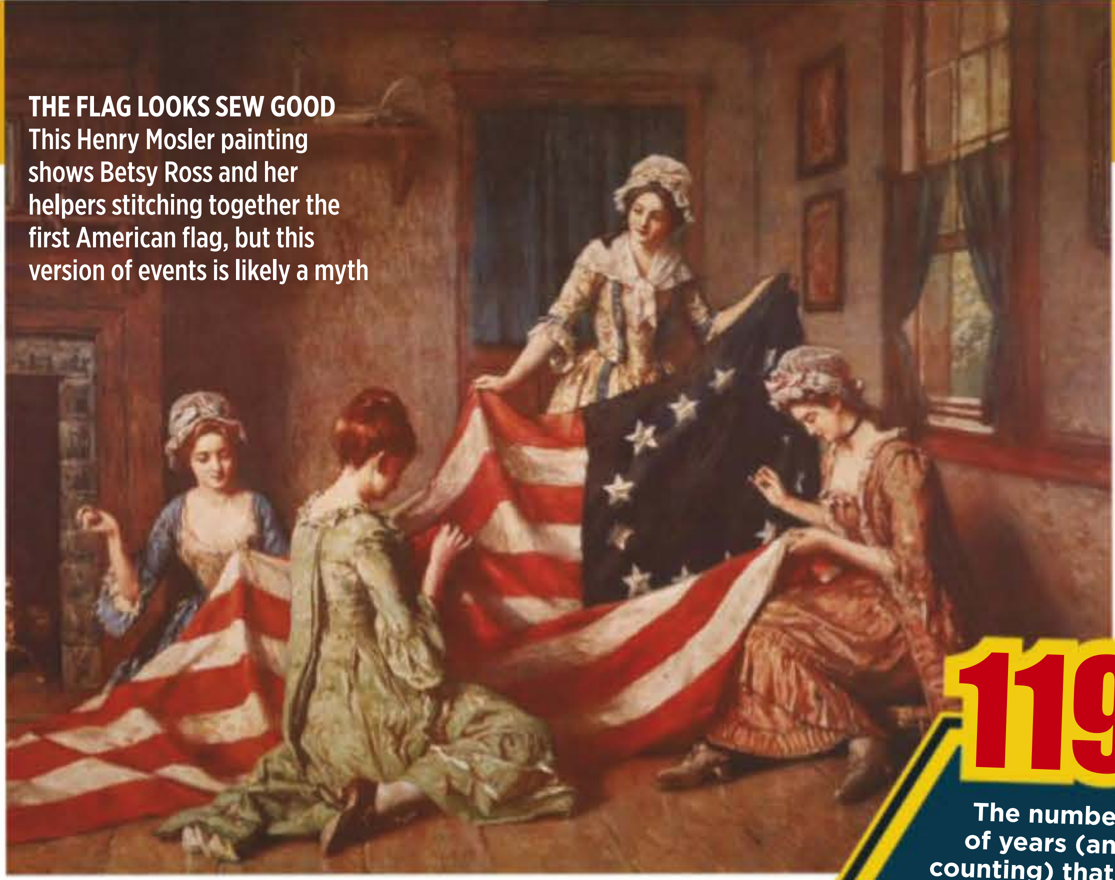
THE ROYAL EYE

In the letters between Queen Elizabeth I and her favourite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, can be seen a symbol of a double-o with eyebrows above. It was a code for the nickname the queen had given him: Eyes.

UNEQUAL PLAY

In c391 BC, the Athenian playwright Aristophanes wrote a play titled *Ecclesiazusae*, where the women of the Greek city state control government. As this would have been such an unlikely event in reality, it was labelled a comedy.

GETTY X3, ALAMY X4



THE FLAG LOOKS SEW GOOD
This Henry Mosler painting shows Betsy Ross and her helpers stitching together the first American flag, but this version of events is likely a myth

Who designed the Stars and Stripes?

SHORT ANSWER It was probably not Betsy Ross, despite the popular legend…

LONG ANSWER When the American Revolutionary War broke out, the colonies knew they couldn't keep flying the British flag. So on 14 June 1777, the Second Continental Congress adopted a resolution for a new flag. "Resolved," it read, "that the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation".

Legend persists that Philadelphia seamstress Betsy Ross made the first flag of this design, commissioned by none other than George Washington, but this may be a story that's too good to be true. It was more likely the work of New Jersey delegate and Declaration of Independence signatory, Francis Hopkinson. Since then, the Stars and Stripes design has been altered 26 times.

Today's 50 star 'Old Glory' was designed in 1958 by 17 year old Robert G Heft for a school project. It originally got a B minus, upgraded to an A in 1960, when Congress accepted the design.

119

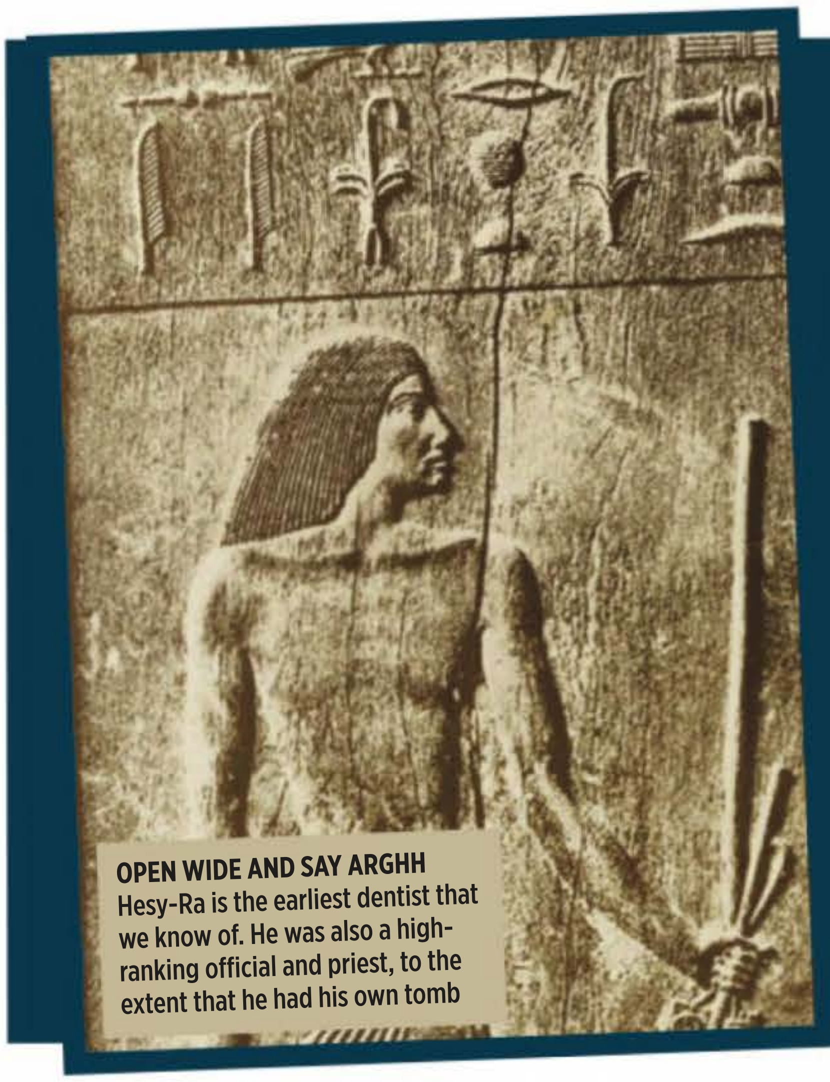
The number of years (and counting) that the same lightbulb has been shining in a Californian fire station. Now that's what we call long-lasting!

Why did medieval women wear cone hats?

SHORT ANSWER The hennin was a symbol of status that also carried a hint of the exotic from far-off lands…

LONG ANSWER Bigger and pointier was certainly better when it came to headgear for the noblewomen of medieval Europe. Called the hennin, the cone-shaped hat was constructed from a light material, perhaps a wire-mesh frame, and covered in fabric, leaving a hole in the tip for a veil, or cointoise, to drape down to at least the shoulders. These hats could be around 30-45cm tall, leaving enough space for women to stuff the hair inside, although some could be much higher in an overt display of wealth and status. It is possible that the hennin of the 15th century were inspired by a hat worn by Mongolian warrior queens called the Boqta, which may have come to the attention of fashion-setters in Europe thanks to the famous traveller Marco Polo.

BAD HAIR DAY?
You'd never know under the pointed hennin



OPEN WIDE AND SAY ARGHH
Hesy-Ra is the earliest dentist that we know of. He was also a high-ranking official and priest, to the extent that he had his own tomb

How did ancient Egyptians care for their teeth?

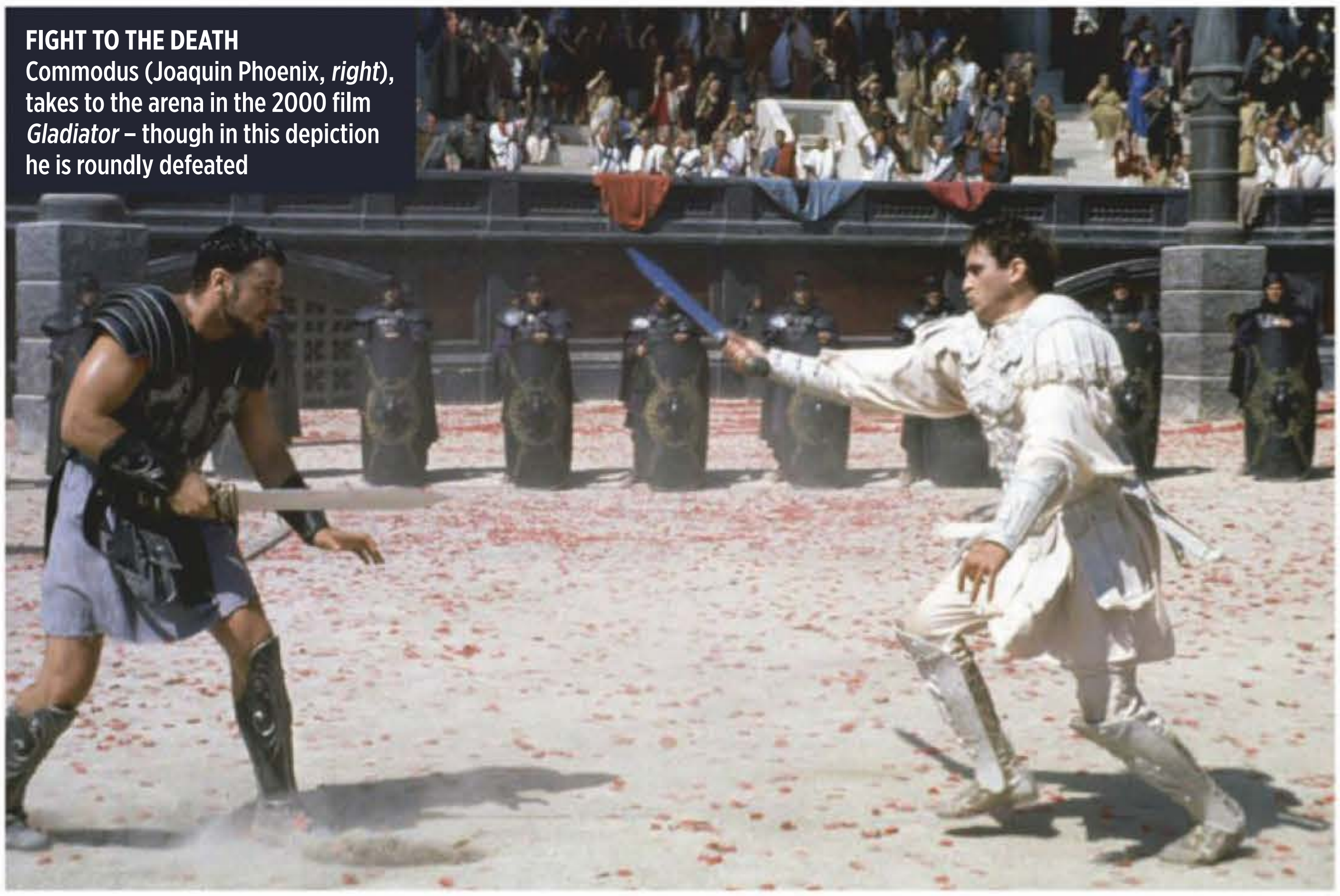
SHORT ANSWER They had dentists, mouthwash, toothpaste – and for emergencies, the still-warm remains of a mouse

LONG ANSWER The phrases 'ancient civilisation' and 'healthy teeth and gums' can hardly be expected to show up in the same sentence too often. That said, the earliest-known record of a dentist does come from Egypt around 4,500 years ago. His name was Hesy-Ra, a high official from the Third Dynasty and holder of the honorific title 'The Great One of the Dentists'.

Hesy-Ra and his fellow ancient Egyptian dentists dealt with a number of minor mouth complaints including, according to the Ebers Papyrus (a medical text from c1550 BC), fixing loose teeth by packing the gum with a mixture of honey, barley and an antiseptic ingredient like yellow ochre. There is also evidence of more sophisticated procedures, including replacement teeth held in place by wire of gold or silver tightly wound around the neighbouring gnashers.

Inside the home, Egyptians could keep their teeth healthy by using mouthwashes made of syrups and herbs, or the 4th-century BC recipe for toothpaste: rock salt, mint, dried iris flower and pepper. To cure toothache, the best medicine was said to be a dead mouse sliced in half and rubbed on the teeth while it was still warm.

GETTY X3, ALAMY X3



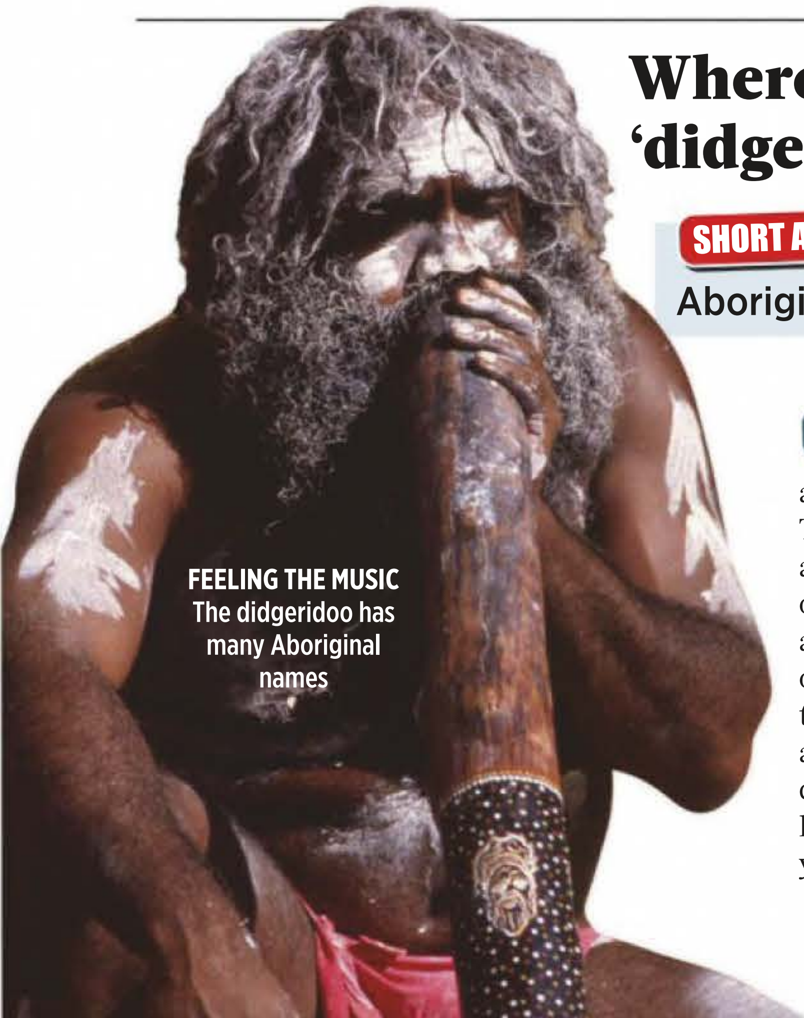
FIGHT TO THE DEATH
Commodus (Joaquin Phoenix, *right*), takes to the arena in the 2000 film *Gladiator* – though in this depiction he is roundly defeated

Did Roman emperors take part in gladiatorial games?

SHORT ANSWER As a rule, no – competing would be beneath the emperor. But that didn't stop Commodus and Nero...

LONG ANSWER The bloody gladiatorial games and fast and furious chariot races were entertainment for the masses and a magnificent opportunity for the emperor to show off. But two especially deranged and sadistic emperors decided to get closer to the action. In the second century, Commodus, who fancied himself the reincarnation of Hercules, caused countless scandals by fighting in staged bouts, usually against terrified members of the crowd or wounded soldiers. Unsurprisingly, he never lost. He would also take on wild animals as long as they were caged, and he stood on a raised platform armed with a bow.

Nero, meanwhile, was a chariot racing fan. He even changed the date of the Olympics in AD 67 to allow him to take part, not so subtly cheating all the way. He used ten horses instead of the standard four and was declared the winner even though he fell from the chariot on the very first bend.



FEELING THE MUSIC
The didgeridoo has many Aboriginal names

Where does the word 'didgeridoo' come from?

SHORT ANSWER The unique sounds of the Aboriginal instrument led to its name...

LONG ANSWER As inherently Australian as boomerangs, the didgeridoo is often a favourite in souvenir shops for visitors to Down Under. The instrument has been used by Aborigine peoples for at least 1,500 years, originating with the Yolgnu people of Arnhem Land to the north, but the name is neither ancient nor Aboriginal. Instead, it's thought to be onomatopoeic. A 1919 issue of *Smith's Weekly* one of the earliest recorded mentions of the name refers to it as an "infernal didjerry", as it sounds like "didjerry didjerry didjerry and so on". The Aborgines themselves had dozens of names for the instrument, including yidaki, garnbak and yiraka.

Who were the Cathars?

SHORT ANSWER A Christian sect with beliefs too heretical to be permitted by the church...

LONG ANSWER In the 12th century, a religious sect of Christianity flourished in parts of southern Europe, although it's unclear how it began. The Cathars strove for simple lives, owning few possessions, and the most devoted – the 'perfect', who renounced the material world – were celibate. Their strictly hierarchical communities had no taxes and saw men and women as equals. No wonder they had an appeal.

But they also held some radical views: believing Satan had written many of the Old Testament's books, rejecting elements of Christian doctrine and preaching dualism (the belief that there were two gods). This made the Cathars enemies of the established church and ensured they wouldn't be around for long. In 1209, Pope Innocent III launched the Albigensian Crusade to get rid of them. Their symbolic destruction came in 1244, when around 200 Cathars perished at Montsegur, France.

IN MEMORIAM
A marker for the Cathars who died at Montsegur

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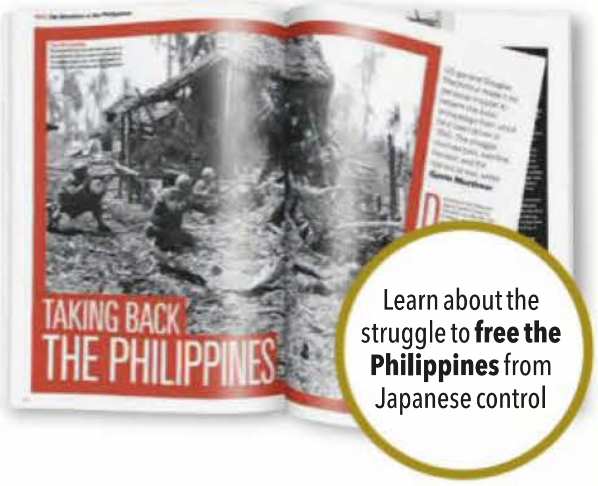
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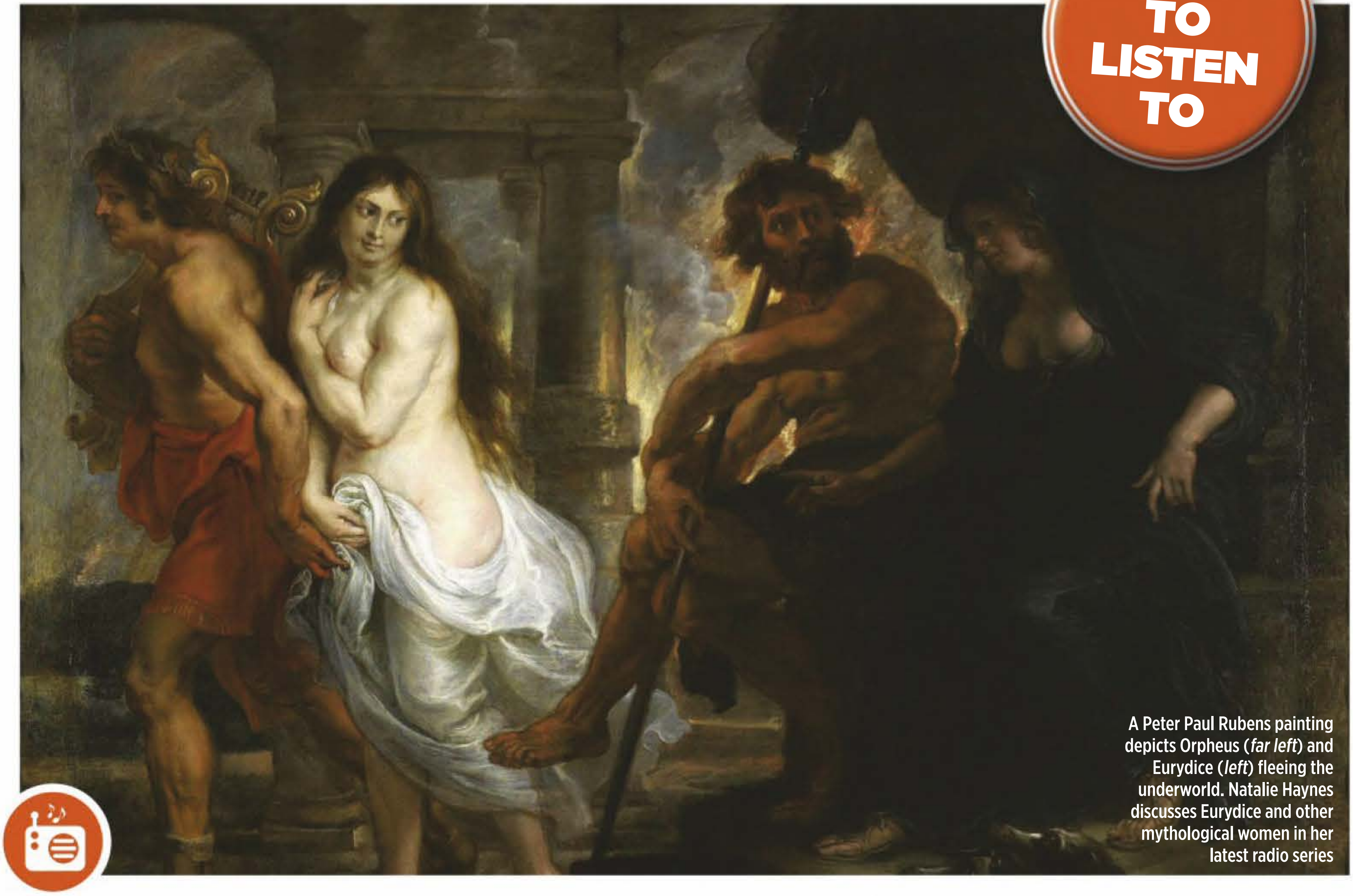
ONE TO LISTEN TO



A Peter Paul Rubens painting depicts Orpheus (*far left*) and Eurydice (*left*) fleeing the underworld. Natalie Haynes discusses Eurydice and other mythological women in her latest radio series

Cult classics

Natalie Haynes Stands Up For The Classics / BBC Radio 4, Sunday 17 May (repeats 23 May)

The clue is in the name. When *Natalie Haynes Stands Up For The Classics*, the show in which she deftly profiles figures from the classical world, she usually performs in front of a live audience. Instead, thanks to Covid 19, the comedian and writer tells *BBC History Revealed* that she's been recording the latest series at home in "a little den made out of fold up chairs and sofa cushions and blankets".

She's also had to change her subjects, in part because the original choices would have required library research. "I know everyone thinks I can just spout 27 minutes of material off the top of my head about Livy or something, but it takes *quite a lot of work* to prepare," she deadpans. That's even truer, she adds, of historical women, as "there's so little evidence about them".

Making a virtue of these difficulties, the new show focuses on female figures from Greek mythology: Helen of Troy; Eurydice, whom Orpheus follows to the underworld; Penelope, long suffering wife of Odysseus; and Amazon warrior Penthesilea. "We wanted to make programmes which take people out of the real world, because we figured: 'If not now, then when?'" she says.

But for all these are relatively familiar figures, Haynes' take on them is one that may challenge what listeners think they know, in part by clearing away centuries of sexism. Take the show on Helen of Troy. "In [Greek playwright] Euripdes' *The Trojan Women*, she's incredibly clever, legalistic," says Haynes. "She makes a whole set of brilliant defence arguments for why [her husband] Menelaus should actually consider himself lucky that she eloped with Paris. It's a fantastic piece of writing." In contrast, by the late 16th century, in Christopher Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus*, she's literally mute.

"You know, tell me again how progress works," jokes Haynes but, as so often is the case with her comedy, the humour is pointed and rooted in scholarship.

For recent recording sessions, Natalie Haynes has swapped live audiences for a comfy home setup

ALAMY X1, BBC X1

Eric Monkman (*left*) and Bobby Seagull (*right*) don some grand historical garb as they explore the innovations of the Industrial Revolution

Ingenuity and industry

Monkman & Seagull's Genius Adventures / BBC Two, scheduled for Monday 18 May

The sheer delight Eric Monkman and Bobby Seagull take in discovering and then discussing arcane knowledge is something only the hardest-hearted can resist. It was therefore no surprise to see the duo turn the usually fleeting fame of appearing on *University Challenge* in 2017 into a rather more substantial broadcast career.

Their latest series, a follow-up to their *Genius Guide To Britain*, finds the duo once again on the road, travelling around Britain in search of the innovations that drove the Industrial Revolution and helped build Victorian Britain.

The first of the three episodes focuses on the second half of the 18th century and sees the pair take a pedalo voyage. As ever, there's a serious point to such silliness. It's a way to help the duo show how John Harrison's marine chronometer enabled sailors to plot the positions of their ships at sea.

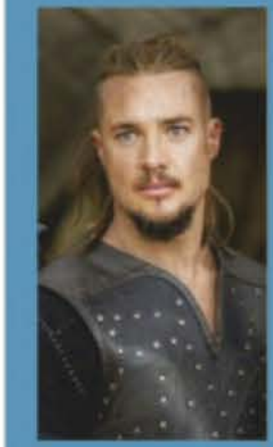
In the second episode, the focus is on inventions from the early 19th century. These range from the elegantly simple Davy safety lamp, which saved the lives of thousands of miners working in areas where the presence of methane and other flammable gases was a constant menace, to mathematics whizz Charles Babbage's fiendishly complex difference engine, a steam-powered calculator.

The final episode sees the duo turn their gaze to the latter half of the 19th century, examining how ingenious inventions transformed the lives of ordinary people. On a remote beach in Cornwall, for example, they tell the story of Britain's first successful undersea telegraph line, which connected Britain to India.

Two Davy lamps, whose invention in 1815 will come under Monkman and Seagull's scrutiny in the programme

Bloody battles

The Last Kingdom / Netflix, streaming now



As the epic drama based on Bernard Cornwell's *The Saxon Stories* novels returns for a fourth series, we once again find Uhtred of Bebbanburg (Alexander Dreymon, *pictured*) bemoaning his fate. The Saxon noble raised as a Dane has, he says, lost both his home and his name.

However, this doesn't stop him from once again being at the centre of the action, as English lands face a familiar danger – that of invasion from northern invaders. And with (mild spoiler) Alfred the Great now dead, the idea of a united England seems a distant dream.

As ever, and especially since the show moved solely to Netflix, expect blood-and-thunder battles and, ahem, Anglo-Saxon language.

Familiar faces returning to the screen include Ian Hart as Beocca and Emily Cox as Brida, while *Prime Suspect 1973* star Stefanie Martini joins the cast as Eadith.

Jewish refugees throng the decks of MS *St Louis* as they reach Antwerp after the New World barred its doors

BBC TWO/LABEL 1 X1, GETTY IMAGES X4, NETFLIX/JOE ALBLAS X1, ALAMY X1

Culture fix

Museums In Quarantine / BBC iPlayer, available now

For anyone who has found themselves frustrated by the current lack of direct access to culture, a new BBC Four series may provide some consolation. *Museums In Quarantine* lets viewers explore national collections in the company of experts.

The first programme, broadcast in April but available via BBC iPlayer, finds Alastair Sooke taking a last look at Tate Modern's Andy Warhol exhibition. In part, as becomes clear as Sooke chats with exhibition curator Gregor Muir, it's a familiar story of how the pop pioneer's work anticipated a world of hyper-consumption, mass media and celebrity. Yet there's much here that's less familiar too, such as how being the son of eastern European immigrants helped shape Warhol's art, and how Warhol's later work expressed his queer identity.

The Young Rembrandt exhibition at the Ashmolean, Oxford, which opened in February (now temporarily closed due to Covid-19), focuses on the first decade of the Dutch master's career. Our guide to the work on show is Simon Schama, who says of Rembrandt, "No artist, I think, better understood the fragile nature of human happiness; the shocking suddenness with which we can go from riches to rags, well-being to sickness, contentment to grief."

Exploring Tate Britain, and seeing works from a self-portrait by William Hogarth to 21st-century installations, James Fox reminds us that galleries aren't just about blockbuster exhibitions. The permanent collections of our great galleries have many paintings that offer light and hope in even the darkest of times. Finally, Janina Ramirez heads to the British Museum to highlight some of her favourite objects, including a decorated Aztec skull and an 18th century tea set.

▶▶ *Turn the page for more virtual museums and historical locations to 'visit'*

Historian Simon Schama (*below*) acts as your expert guide to the Young Rembrant exhibition, with one of the display's featured paintings on show behind him

A diver gets close to a wreck in Truk (also known as Chuuk) Lagoon

Journey into fear

The Voyage Of The St Louis / BBC Sounds, available now

On 13 May 1939, the MS *St Louis* left Hamburg bound for Cuba. Aboard were over 900 Jewish refugees, who hoped to escape Nazi persecution and build lives in the New World. In the early hours of 27 May, the liner dropped anchor in Havana Harbor.

Her passengers expected to disembark, but most were denied entry, as a change in visa regulations had come into effect while the ship was crossing the Atlantic. The US and Canada also refused to offer them asylum, and the ship returned to Europe. On 17 June, *St Louis* docked at Antwerp, where the passengers were finally allowed to leave the ship.

A story previously filmed as *The Voyage Of The Damned* (1976) has now been retold in a play by writer Daniel Kehlmann, which in turn has been adapted for radio by Sir Tom Stoppard. Philip Glenister (*Life On Mars*, *Belgravia*) takes on the central role of Captain Gustav Schröder, who refused to take the refugees back to Germany. The top notch cast also includes Paul Ritter and Toby Jones.

Deep dives

Shipwreck Secrets / Yesterday, scheduled for May

There are more than three million shipwrecks scattered around the world. This means there's plenty of opportunities for those explorers, investigators and maritime experts who specialise in hunting for wrecks and diving down to them.

Shipwreck Secrets follows some of these teams. The show begins with an expedition into the so-called Bermuda Triangle in search of the remains of a ship that mysteriously went missing more than a century ago. There's also a programme about the eerie 'Ghost Fleet of Truk Lagoon', wrecks that date from a World War II American attack on Japanese warships.

VIRTUAL HERITAGE TOURS

We've rounded up 10 virtual tours that allow you to explore the world's most iconic heritage sites at your leisure – all without getting up from your seat

SCAN THE QR CODE ON YOUR SMART DEVICE

The resplendent roof interior of the Sistine Chapel was painted by Michelangelo in the early 16th century

St Peter's Square, where crowds congregate to hear addresses from the Pope

SCAN ME

The Vatican

VATICAN CITY

https://bit.ly/3ch64h4

You don't need to be in Rome to visit the smallest sovereign state in the world. The Vatican has created a series of virtual tours that allow you to roam the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Church the home of the Pope and one of the most important churches in Christianity, St Peter's Basilica.

The Vatican City traces its history back to the 4th century, when a church was built over the tomb of St Peter one of Jesus's 12 apostles and widely regarded as the founder of the Catholic Church. In the 16th century, a new church replaced the 1,200 year old one, and it's still standing today. This is the current St Peter's Basilica and the tomb of St Peter is believed to be directly under the high altar. The basilica is a renowned piece of Renaissance architecture.

A range of 360° virtual tours will transport you around some of the grand rooms and chapels within the Vatican, allowing you to admire the exquisite paintings and sculptures of one of the largest art collections in the world. You can also take a virtual tour of the Sistine Chapel. One of the highlights of a trip to the Vatican, the chapel is perhaps most famous for its impressive ceiling mural, painted by Michelangelo. It's also where the papal conclave (the election of a new pope) typically takes place.

The Vatican boasts many museums within its complexes, too, and it has opened up a number of these collections to virtual visitors. One that you can peruse from home is the Pio Clementino Museum. Named after the two popes who supervised its creation, Clement XIV and Pius VI, it houses ancient Greek and Roman sculptures as well as the finely carved sarcophagus of St Helena – the mother of the Roman Emperor Constantine, who was famously the first Roman ruler to adopt the Christian faith.

GETTY IMAGES X4, ALAMY X1, SHUTTERSTOCK X1, NASA-DAVID C. BOWMAN X1

The exact purpose of the stones remains a mystery

Stonehenge

WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

https://bit.ly/34F3crP

SCAN ME

The crumbling prehistoric monoliths of Stonehenge are instantly recognisable, and taking a virtual tour of the enigmatic stones allows you to study these ancient rocks for as long as you please without having to worry about the unpredictable British weather.

Raised from the late Neolithic period onwards, the stones continue to baffle archaeologists no one is quite certain why the monument was constructed. Theories have ranged wildly over the years, from an ancient astronomical calendar, to a burial ground. English Heritage has created a virtual tour that puts you at the heart of the monument, so you can experience what it's really like to be there visitors aren't actually allowed to get that close to the stones nowadays. The tour offers a wealth of information and videos about the stones to enhance your virtual trip, too.

NASA Langley Research Centre

VIRGINIA, US

https://go.nasa.gov/2yoCS99

SCAN ME

Any space buff will leap at the chance to peek behind the scenes at NASA. The Langley Research Centre in Virginia first opened its doors in 1917 and is the site of many experiments concerning aeronautical research as well as space hardware testing. It's also been the hub for planning elements of some of humankind's most famous forays into space, including the Apollo, Gemini and Skylab missions. The virtual tours allow you to explore some of the innovative technology NASA has at its disposal, including flight simulators and wind tunnels, as well as providing historical grounding for each of these impressive pieces of tech.

Engineers install a crash dummy ahead of a space capsule 'splashdown' test in the ocean

Palace of Versailles

VERSAILLES, FRANCE

https://bit.ly/3cmFH9t

SCAN ME

The marvellous imagination of King Louis XIV transformed what was once a small hunting lodge into an extravagant palace that became the home of the French court. The Sun King wanted to create a royal residence that would be the envy of the world, and it seems he succeeded: his successors continued to add to the palace until revolution rocked the country in 1789, and the palace today is a sprawl of 2,300 rooms, each more elegant than the last.

A virtual tour (offered by Google) takes you into some of the palace's grandest rooms including the Hall of Mirrors, where the walkway's glittering chandeliers and opulent gold furnishings are dizzyingly reflected in the myriad of mirrors that line the walls. The hall was also the site where the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919, thereby ending World War I.

357 arches line the Hall of Mirrors in the palace of Versailles

Machu Picchu

ANDES MOUNTAINS, PERU

https://bit.ly/2REVfOc

SCAN ME

Nestled amongst the Andes in Peru lies one of the world's most mysterious sites. Machu Picchu – one of a handful of pre-Columbian ruins to be found largely intact anywhere on Earth – was once a great Inca citadel. It's believed to have been constructed for the use of the Inca Emperor Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui, but it was abandoned at around the same time the Spanish Conquistadors began invading the Americas.

The virtual tour gives you a unique 360° vantage point of Machu Picchu. As well as observing the ruins from above, you can then 'trek' down into Machu Picchu itself and experience the views of the lush valley below.

Machu Picchu is a 15th-century Inca citadel

EVENTS & EXHIBITIONS

WHAT TO SEE AND WHERE TO VISIT IN THE WIDER WORLD OF HISTORY

SCAN ME

Petra

PETRA, JORDAN

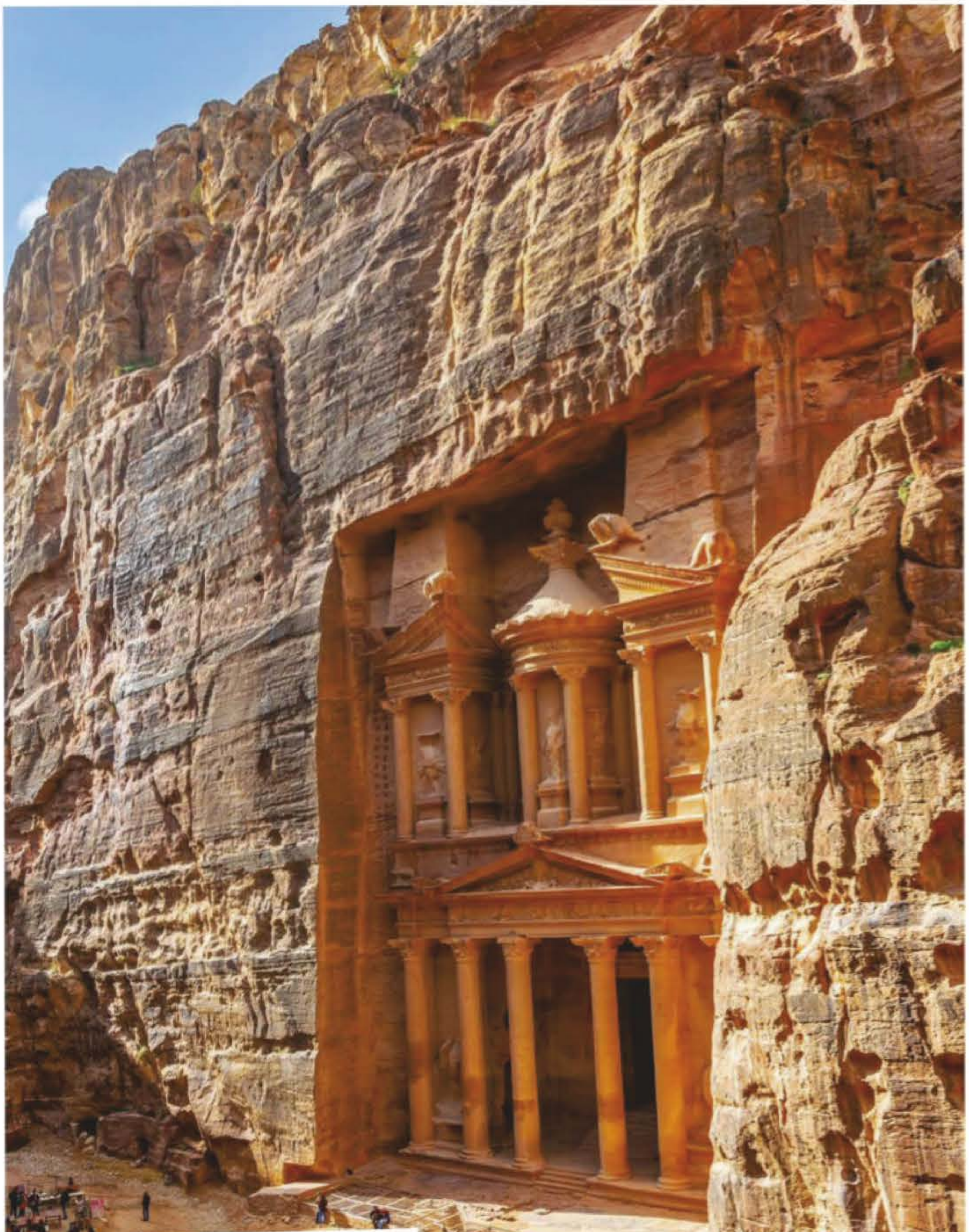
https://bit.ly/3cma4NI

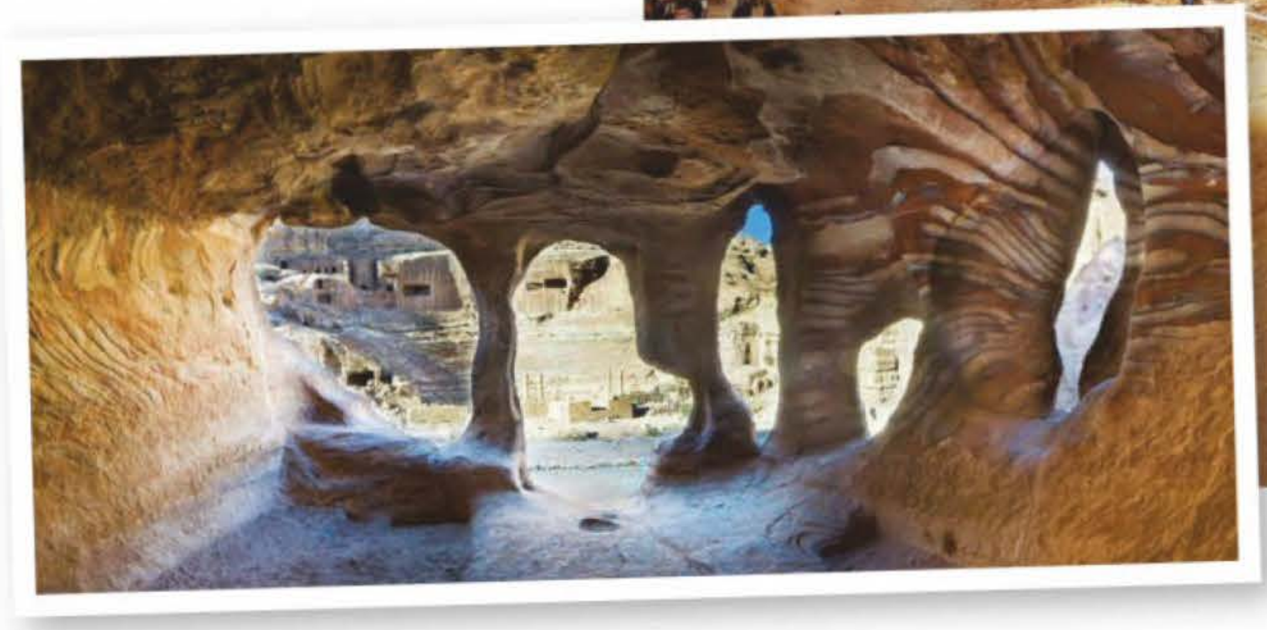
The ancient city of Petra in Jordan is one of the world's most valuable archaeological sites. Known as the 'Rose City', every dwelling, tomb and temple was painstakingly carved directly into the sandstone cliffs with the rockface's vibrant colour giving many of the buildings a distinctive rose pink lustre.

Settled by the Nabataeans in the 3rd century BC, the city flourished until at least the 6th century AD. There's evidence of a Crusader outpost in the vicinity in the 12th century, but after that the ruins were lost to the Western world until their rediscovery in the 19th century. Since then they have attracted worldwide attention particularly from Hollywood directors. The city has often been used as a filming location, perhaps most famously as a backdrop for *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*: the eastern entrance to Petra inspired the film's invented Canyon of the Crescent Moon.

Google has created a virtual tour of the mysterious city that allows you to clamber among the cliffs and experience this ancient wonder firsthand. Trekking through the city, you can explore a number of locations, accompanied by an audio track that's brimming with fascinating facts about Petra.

GETTY IMAGES X6





The Treasury (*above*) is perhaps the most famous site at Petra, where dwellings were cut into the sandstone cliffs (*left*)

The Colosseum was originally known as the Flavian Amphitheatre, named for the dynasty of the three emperors who contributed most to its construction

SCAN ME

The Colosseum

ROME, ITALY

https://bit.ly/3af7eZc

Imagine the roar of the crowd as a gladiator stands victorious in the Colosseum's pit, blood-stained sword in hand, having just bested his foe in deadly combat. From grand mock battles to gladiatorial combat and grisly executions, the Colosseum was the heart of life in ancient Rome and could hold around 50,000 spectators. Since 2010, visitors to the arena have been able to navigate the underground tunnels known as the hypogeum, where the animals and warriors who awaited their turn in the arena were kept.

Now, with the help of Google, you can explore the Colosseum's labyrinthine walkways and virtually stand in the grand amphitheatre that was once home to Rome's greatest – and bloodiest – entertainment. How do you think you would have fared?

Temples of Angkor

SIEM REAP, CAMBODIA

https://bit.ly/3afrYjg

SCAN ME

Angkor was once the capital city of the Khmer Empire – a powerful Hindu-Buddhist kingdom that encompassed most of modern-day Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam between the 9th and 15th centuries. Today, swathes of the area have been consumed by jungle, but a number of impressive ruined temples can still be spotted through the dense canopy. Angkor Wat is the most well-known of these decaying shrines, and it's the biggest religious monument anywhere on Earth, covering over 400 acres. Built in the 12th century, it was originally a Hindu temple, then converted to Buddhism.

Google's virtual tour allows you to take in the majesty of Angkor Wat as well as temples Angkor Thom, Beng Mealea, Banteay Srei and Ta Prohm. Film fans may recognise the last shrine from Lara Croft flick *Tomb Raider*. And Banteay Srei is renowned for its exquisite stone carvings. These engravings inspired its name (meaning 'Citadel of the Women'), as it was thought they were simply too delicate to have been wrought by men.

Nature has reclaimed some of the temples of Angkor

Pyramids of Giza

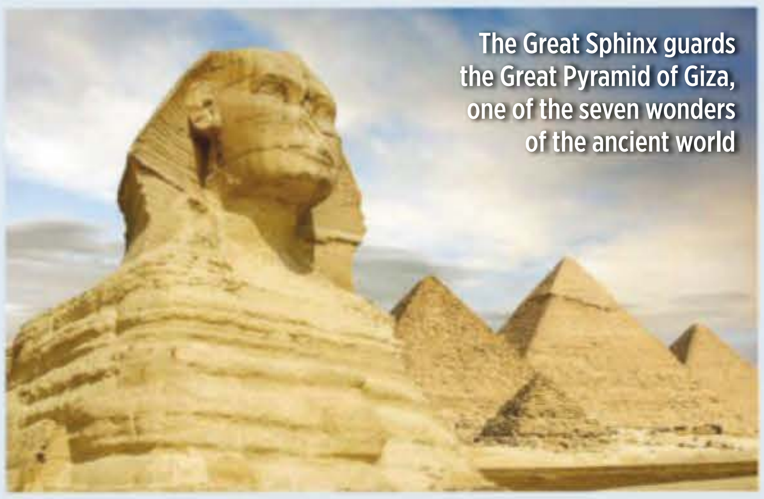
GIZA, EGYPT

https://bit.ly/2KaF0UY

SCAN ME

The ultimate symbol of ancient Egypt is its great pyramids, constructed as extravagant burial chambers for Egypt's pharaohs and often filled with all the items and treasures that the deceased rulers might require to thrive in the afterlife. And perhaps none are more famous than the majestic pyramids of Giza, which were built during the fourth Dynasty of Egypt's Old Kingdom – making them more than 4,500 years old. The largest and oldest of the three pyramids at Giza was built as a tomb for the pharaoh Khufu, and it's the only one of the seven wonders of the ancient world still in existence.

Google's online tour allows you to become your own guide and head out into the Egyptian sun to explore these ancient structures. As well as the pyramids, you can also gaze at the Great Sphinx, and take to the skies by viewing an interactive aerial map of the area.



The Great Sphinx guards the Great Pyramid of Giza, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world

Taj Mahal

AGRA, INDIA

https://bit.ly/2RJvkET

SCAN ME

Built as a symbol of love by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan to house the remains of his favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal, this mausoleum is one of India's most visited attractions. Constructed from striking white marble, the Taj Mahal is widely regarded as the most impressive piece of architecture throughout Indo-Islamic history. The 17th-century tomb appears to change colour throughout the day, too, looking pink at sunrise, bright white at noon, bronze at sunset and occasionally blue during the evening.

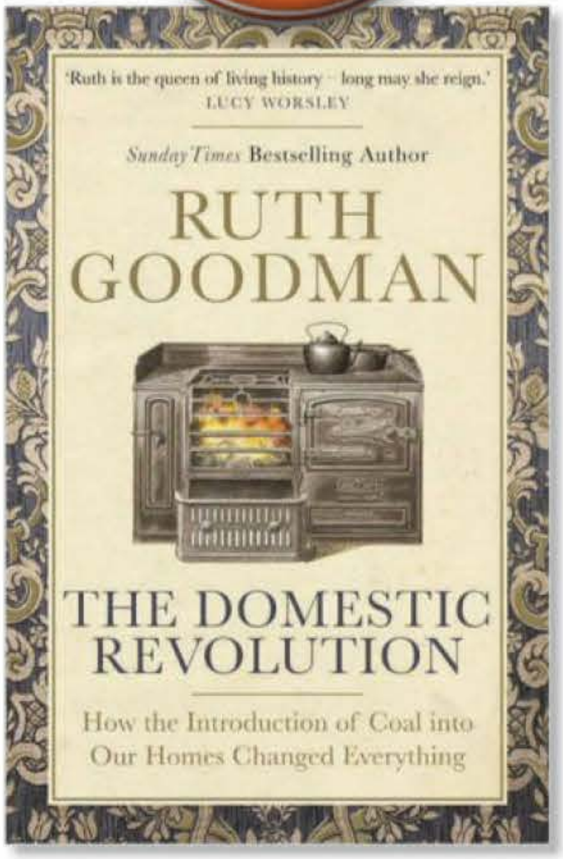
Enjoy a 360° panoramic view of the crown jewel of India while learning more about its history with a tour hosted by Google. You can wander through the impressive grounds surrounding the Taj Mahal before getting up close to the incredible marble tomb.

The Taj Mahal is a mausoleum of palatial grandeur

BOOKS & AUDIO BOOKS

THIS MONTH'S BEST HISTORICAL READS AND LISTENS

BOOK OF THE MONTH


'Ruth is the queen of living history – long may she reign.'
LUCY WORSLEY
Sunday Times Bestselling Author
RUTH GOODMAN
THE DOMESTIC REVOLUTION
How the Introduction of Coal into Our Homes Changed Everything

The Domestic Revolution: How the Introduction of Coal into our Homes Changed Everything

By Ruth Goodman
Michael O'Mara, £20, hardback, 320 pages

You'll likely have seen her gamely recreating bygone domestic life in the BBC's *Victorian Farm* or *Wartime Farm*, and in her latest book, Ruth Goodman turns her attention even further back in time, to the coal fired revolution. It was a speedy revolution, too: while in 1570 London's homes were primarily wood heated, just 40 years later coal was the new standard. The reasons for this rapid shift, and the vast array of changes it sparked in people's everyday lives, make for a great, unsung subject in this lively social history.

> "The switch to coal would have had a huge impact on the daily routines of people from all walks of life"

RUTH GOODMAN explores how introducing coal into people's houses revolutionised domesticity in Britain and offers her wider view on how the home ultimately influences the future of humanity

How did your personal experiences affect how you approached your new history of coal?

In many ways I was in a highly unusual position. Most people experimenting with the use of coal as a fuel are approaching the problem from a modern perspective, making comparisons with gas and electricity. But much of my experience came from older technologies: I have probably cooked more meals over a wood fire than I have over gas or electric cookers, for instance! I have certainly cleaned more houses heated by open wood fires than those with central heating, and long ago adapted my laundry regime to something inspired by earlier methods. Looking at the world through wood burning eyes was second nature to me. From this vantage point, it was obvious to me that the switch to coal would have had a huge impact on the daily routines of people from all walks of life.

How difficult would we find using coal in our homes, if we were to travel back in time?

I believe there is vastly more domestic work involved in running a coal home in comparison to running a wood one. Unsurprisingly, there is also a vast deal more work involved in running a coal home to running a modern electrically powered one. I think most people would struggle with the heavy lifting coal requires, and the almost endless cleaning of sticky coal smuts and that's not even considering the burden of coal fired laundry.

Goodman claims the coal stove was the housewife's domain

What new culinary opportunities did all of this offer?

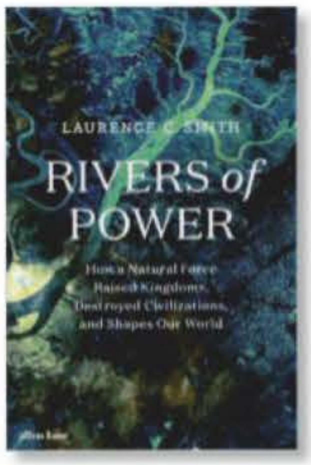
No other nation's cuisine developed quite along the same lines, since no other nation had the same relationship with coal. Coal cookery and traditional British cookery are to some degree synonymous and it was the product primarily of the housewife, the general cook and the maid of all work, not the grand, male, trained chef.

Boiled or steamed puddings, both sweet and savoury, are coal cooking foods par excellence, from spotted dick to steak and kidney pudding. Roast meats which are, in fact, baked meats, often served with 'roast' potatoes and all the trimmings developed from the adoption of the small, cast iron, coal fired home oven. Home baking became accessible to all thanks to coal, with cake sweeping down the social classes from the richest to the rest of us. And toast began its inexorable rise as the staple of informal cooking.

Your book is subtitled 'How the introduction of coal into our homes changed everything'. Do you think it deserves more attention than it gets?

Yes. The domestic matters. It is the base unit upon which all else is built. The history of the domestic is the history of everything: how ordinary people choose to lead their lives dictates the future of humanity. Politicians come and go, ideologies wax and wane, but the practical details of how you warm your house or do your washing up will, added up with the actions of your neighbours and their neighbours, reach into the longer term. Ordinary people make an enormous difference. We always have, and we always will.

SIX MORE BOOKS TO READ


LAURENCE C. SMITH
RIVERS of POWER
How a Natural Force Raised Kingdoms, Destroyed Civilizations, and Shapes Our World

Rivers of Power: How a Natural Force Raised Kingdoms, Destroyed Civilisations and Shapes our World

By Laurence C Smith
Allen Lane, £20, hardback, 368 pages

Flowing from ancient Mesopotamia to arid 21st century cityscapes, this look at how rivers have shaped the course of humanity's development is suitably epic. Rivers, it compellingly argues, can make or break a civilisation, with entire cultures rising or falling as a result of their success in taming their region's waterways. It also celebrates civil engineers' ingenious solutions to geography's grandest problems.

Love in the Blitz: The Greatest Lost Love Letters of the Second World War

By Eileen Alexander, edited by David McGowan and David Crane
William Collins, £20, hardback, 496 pages

Saved thanks to a spontaneous purchase on eBay, the World War II letters that Eileen Alexander wrote to her sweetheart, Gershon Ellenbogen, are here reproduced in their entirety. Refreshingly offering a young, female perspective on the era, and accompanied by helpful footnotes, it charts Alexander's life and love as the war raged.

EILEEN ALEXANDER
LOVE
IN THE
BLITZ
The Greatest Lost Love Letters of the Second World War

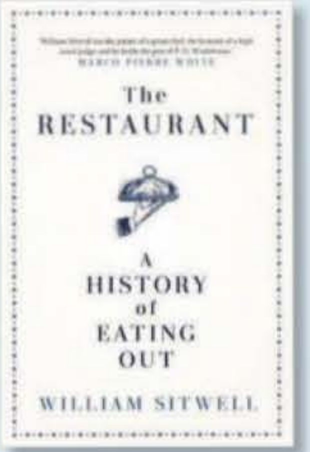
Dan Jones & Marina Amaral
The World Aflame
The Long War, 1914–1945

The World Aflame: The Long War, 1914–1945

By Dan Jones and Marina Amaral
Apollo, £25, hardback, 448 pages

The hugely popular 2018 book *The Colour of Time* featured newly colourised photographs of key historical moments, rendering them fresh and striking. Now Dan Jones and Marina Amaral turn their attention to the four decades of war that shaped the 20th century, from the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to the dropping of the A bomb, via the period's many regional conflicts. Their stories are told through 200 arresting, often emotionally affecting, images.

We'll be exploring some of the images from *The World Aflame* in a future issue of *BBC History Revealed*


The RESTAURANT
A HISTORY of EATING OUT
WILLIAM SITWELL

The Restaurant: A History of Eating Out

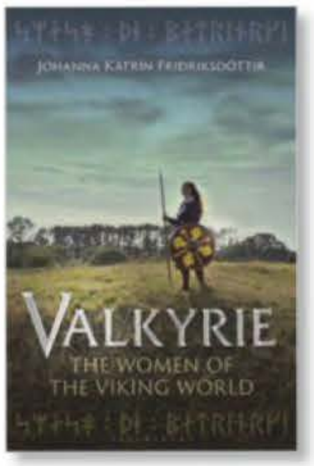
By William Sitwell
Simon and Schuster, £20, hardback, 272 pages

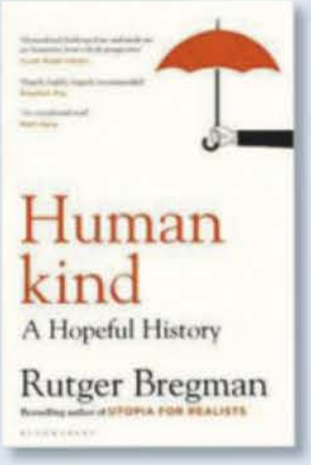
Due to the ongoing coronavirus lockdown, going out for a meal is currently a relic of the near past but as this lively book reminds us, it's a social activity with a long pedigree. Heading as far back as ancient Pompeii, then stopping off at the French Revolution and World War II, it's a fact packed tour that whisks the reader though centuries of culinary history. (Sticking with the subject of coronavirus, it's worth noting that book release dates are currently very likely to change. Check online for the latest details.)

Valkyrie: The Women of the Viking World

By Jóhanna Katrín Friðriksdóttir
Bloomsbury, £20, hardback, 280 pages

What was childhood like in tenth century Scandinavia? How could women break through the Norse equivalent of the glass ceiling? Were there really female members of ferocious warrior bands? These are just some of the questions tackled in this fascinating overview of women's roles in the Viking world, from infancy to death. It's a period of history that continues to grip the popular imagination, here brought evocatively to life through archaeological discoveries and contemporary sources, including emotive stories and verse.


JÓHANNA KATRÍN FRIÐRIKSDÓTTIR
VALKYRIE
THE WOMEN OF THE VIKING WORLD


Human kind
A Hopeful History
Rutger Bregman

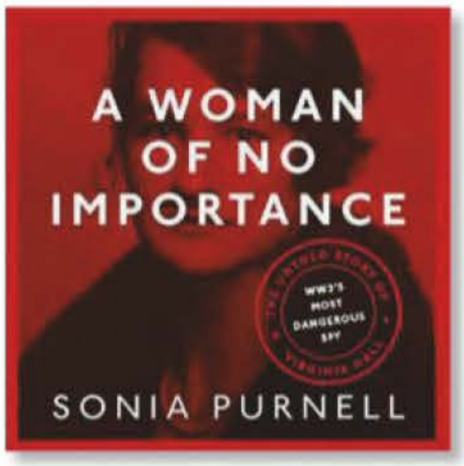
Humankind: A Hopeful History

By Rutger Bregman
Bloomsbury, £20, hardback, 496 pages

Last seen hitting the headlines when his speech on economic inequality at a 2019 conference went viral, Dutch historian and author Rutger Bregman is back with a new book. This time around, he's exploring what he sees as humanity's fundamentally good nature despite horrific episodes such as the Holocaust. Ranging from the Aztecs to MTV reality shows, and suggesting that a belief in goodness might have the power to change society, Bregman's idiosyncratic ideas are parcelled in compelling prose.

MARK GOODMAN X1, GETTY IMAGES X1

OUR PICK OF AUDIO BOOKS



A Woman of No Importance: The Untold Story of WWII's Most Dangerous Spy, Virginia Hall

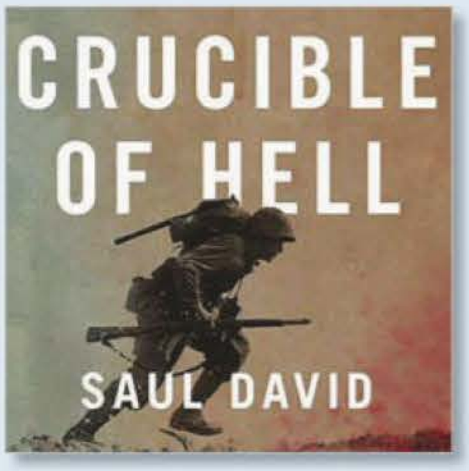
By Sonia Purnell (narrated by Juliet Stevenson)
Little, Brown, £17.49, runtime 13 hours and 55 minutes

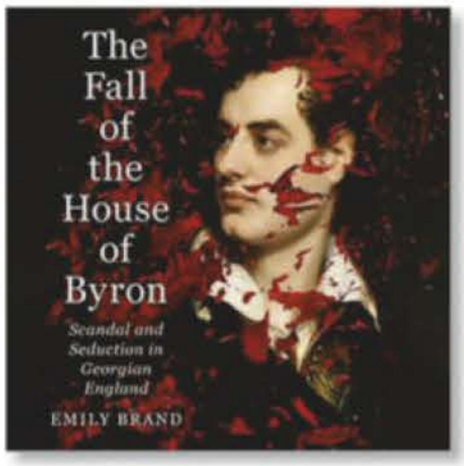
This biography of Special Operations Executive agent Virginia Hall, drawing on new research and read by actor Juliet Stevenson, is a dynamic introduction to the exploits of the first female agent operating in France in World War II. It's packed with flavour and more than a hint of danger: near misses, incredible bravery, and a prosthetic limb dubbed 'Cuthbert' all feature.

Crucible of Hell: Okinawa – The Last Great Battle of the Second World War

By Saul David (narrated by William Roberts)
William Collins, £12.68, runtime 15 hours and 45 minutes

The 1945 Battle of Okinawa was one of the bloodiest episodes in the Pacific War, fought between the US and Japan in World War II's dying days. This adaptation of Saul David's new history of the conflict, featuring an introduction from the author, captures the tragedy in haunting detail, drawing on sobering and shocking eyewitness accounts.




The Fall of the House of Byron
Scandal and Seduction in Georgian England
EMILY BRAND

The Fall of the House of Byron: Scandal and Seduction in Georgian England

By Emily Brand (narrated by Sophie Roberts)
John Murray, £21.87, runtime 12 hours and 57 minutes

'Byron' remains synonymous with louche excess and debauched depravity as well as, of course, Lord Byron, one of the leading names in the Romantic movement. This audiobook delves into the scandal and salaciousness of Byron's forebears and how their reputation affected his life and work. Replete with globe trotting adventure and larger than life characters, this is at once a group biography and a social history.

HistoryExtra Podcast

Each month we bring you three of our favourite interviews from the HistoryExtra podcast archives...

Visit historyextra.com/podcast for new podcasts every week

THIS MONTH... The Tudors

Everything you ever wanted to know about the Tudors, but were afraid to ask

https://bit.ly/2RXVeVx

Whether you've always wondered where the dynasty got its name or want intimate details about the role of 'keeper of the stool', historian Tracy Borman has got you covered in this podcast from April 2020. And if the period's continuing popularity confuses you, never fear – she has an answer for that, too.

Margaret Beaufort: Mother of the Tudors

https://bit.ly/3eE3gN9

Nicola Tallis is one of Britain's most popular historians, and she's on great form in this fascinating interview from November 2019. Discussing her biography of Margaret Beaufort, who overcame great odds at a remarkably tender age (married at 12, she was a mother in her young teens) to secure a place on the throne for her son, Henry VII, Tallis masterfully brings this pioneering woman to life.

Monarchy and faith in Tudor England

https://bit.ly/2XRLOic

From Catholic to Protestant and back again, religious change and tensions between the church and the crown were rife during the Tudor period. This episode, recorded last summer, features historians Estelle Paranque and Emma J Wells discussing the shifts in faith that took place during the reigns of Henry VIII and his three children. It's a lively affair, full of illuminating detail that sheds new light on the era's big characters.

GETTY IMAGES X2, ALAMY X1

HISTORICAL FICTION

Lionheart

Ben Kane
Orion Fiction, £14.99, hardback, 400 pages

King Henry II's forces have conquered Wales and Ireland, and now Irish nobleman Ferdia has been taken as a prisoner to ensure his father's good behaviour. During an attack on a castle, Ferdia ends up saving the son of the king and future legendary warrior, Richard Coeur de Lion the Lionheart. Ferdia becomes Richard's squire and accompanies him to deal with a rebellion in Aquitaine. But the nobleman soon learns that the greatest threat to Richard's life will come from his own family, as the king's heir grows jealous of his brother's fearless reputation.

Excerpt

In the prologue, the reader is introduced to Ferdia, who became one of Richard's trusted squires and later, knights

History remembers the great. The kings and emperors, the popes. Ordinary men such as you and I go nameless to our graves. No archbishops celebrate our funerals, no magnificent tombs preserve our final resting places. Yet some of us were there, when the fates of kingdoms hung in the balance, when battles that seemed lost were turned on their heads. Ever forgotten by the monkish scribes and the historians, we helped the mighty on their paths to glory and eternal renown. White-haired and bent-backed I may be now, but in my day I wielded a sword with the best of men. All Christendom knows of Richard, king of England, Duke of Normandy, Count of Brittany and Anjou – the Lionheart. Precious few have heard of his knight Rufus, and even fewer of Ferdia Ó Catháin. This troubles me not. I did not serve Richard for wealth or fame. Loyalty made me his man, and his man I am still, although he has been dead these thirty years, God rest his soul.

Q&A

Ben Kane

Ben Kane is one of Britain's best-selling historical fiction writers. The majority of his novels are focused on the Romans, and his research has even included walking along Hadrian's wall in full Roman military gear. Ben has sold over one million copies of his books and lives with his family in Somerset.

***Lionheart* is your first departure from the Romans. Why did you decide to move your writing into the medieval period?**

I have long wanted to write books in a different time period. Publishers tend to like what works, however, and my Roman novels have done really well. But I was starting to get itchy feet, and my new publishers, Orion, backed me wholeheartedly when I suggested writing *Lionheart*. It was a joy to research and write!

What is it about historical fiction that appeals to you as a writer?

Everything! How people lived, what they wore, ate, how they spoke. Their social values, religious values, attitudes to life, death, sex, war. Everything!

How do you research the historical time periods of your books?

I buy as many general history books about the period as I can find, as well as texts on the people I am interested in. Then I go straight to the bibliographies in those books and search for more specific texts. I buy dozens and dozens of books and read them all. I visit museums and historical locations, taking hundreds of photos.

I try to visit as many places that will be in the books as I can. I read magazine articles on the period. I find academics of the period, and ask them for advice and to read my manuscript to try and find errors. Then I start writing but I'm constantly reading and researching as I do. At any one time, I could have six to ten texts on my desk beside my computer.

Most people think of Richard I as being a hero of the Crusades. Did you learn anything else about him while writing?

Loads of things! He was a musician and linguist, not just an extraordinary warrior. His favourite curse was 'God's legs!' He had a nickname of 'Oc e non', which translates from Occitan as 'Yes and no' – a reference to his curt way of speaking.

Are you planning on writing more medieval novels, or are the Romans calling you back?

After the *Lionheart* trilogy, I am hoping to write a standalone historical novel set in another time period (I can't say when!) and then go back to finish my Hannibal series.

COLIN THOMAS

LETTERS

Prof Paul Cartledge (whom we spoke to for last month's *What If*) would add Edward Gibbon's decision to write about the end of the Roman Empire to the notable events of 1764

WHAT IF... ALEXANDER THE GREAT HAD KEPT CONQUERING?

Jonny Wilkes talks to Prof Paul Cartledge about whether an older Alexander the Great could have achieved an even bigger empire or even more impressive reputation

"CARTHAGE, ON THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF AFRICA, WOULD HAVE BEEN A TEMPTING PROPOSITION FOR ALEXANDER"

YEAR IN FOCUS... 1764
200

BEACON OF LIGHT

In the current state of affairs the world finds itself in, worries about a deadly global virus and its effect on families, friends, and co workers, concerns about its impact on the economy and wondering if we'll ever be able to return to some semblance of normal, we look for any beacon of light to bring even the smallest glimmer of relief to our stress filled lives. And then your magazine drops through the mail slot and, for a little while at least, the uncertainty is kept at bay. Thank you for that.

Sandra Sabathy, Oxfordshire

1764 AND ALL THAT

Your last issue (May 2020) carries a feature focusing on the year 1764 (*Year in Focus*). To the outstanding choice of 'snapshots' included, may I suggest adding one more?

"It was in Rome, on the fifteenth of October 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefoot fryars were singing Vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." So reminisced a certain Edward Gibbon, who would become the famed author of an imperishable chronicle, not only of Rome's decline and fall, but of *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. A revelatory achievement surely worthy of readers' continuing focus.

Prof Paul Cartledge, by email

THE WRATH OF ROME

Even though the Roman estimation of the enemy death toll at Watling street was laughably exaggerated, one thing is clear: Rome would have sent greater reinforcements if Boudicca had won, as discussed in your recent feature (*What if… Boudicca had defeated the Romans*, April 2020).

Other countries would have exploited Rome's weakness and rallied their own rebellions, so the Romans would have sent waves to crush Boudicca's army to restore their control on the empire. Inevitably, militarised order would always win out over barbarism.

Matthew Wilson, Wolverhampton

CROSSWORD WINNERS

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 79 are:

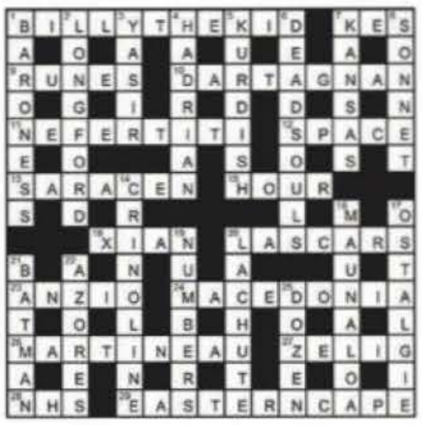
T Leakey, East Sussex
R Beckett, London
M Gow, Gateshead

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *Scientists Who Changed History* (DK)

Please note, there will be a delay in posting your prize due to the current coronavirus crisis.

CORRECTIONS

In the last issue, we published the solution for the April issue's crossword instead of March. Here are March's (issue 79) answers:



B	I	L	L	Y	T	H	E	K	I	D	■	K	E	S
A	■	O	■	A	■	A	■	U	■	E	■	A	■	O
R	U	N	E	S	■	D	A	R	T	A	G	N	A	N
O	■	G	■	I	■	R	■	D	■	D	■	S	■	N
N	E	F	E	R	T	I	T	I	■	S	P	A	C	E
E	■	O	■	■	■	A	■	S	■	O	■	S	■	T
S	A	R	A	C	E	N	■	H	O	U	R	■	■	■
S	■	D	■	R	■	■	■	■	■	L	■	M	■	O
■	■	■	X	I	A	N	■	L	A	S	C	A	R	S
B	■	A	■	N	■	U	■	A	■	■	■	U	■	T
A	N	Z	I	O	■	M	A	C	E	D	O	N	I	A
T	■	O	■	L	■	B	■	H	■	O	■	A	■	L
M	A	R	T	I	N	E	A	U	■	Z	E	L	I	G
A	■	E	■	N	■	R	■	T	■	E	■	O	■	I
N	H	S	■	E	A	S	T	E	R	N	C	A	P	E

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NEXT ISSUE

••• ON SALE 11 JUNE •••

THE KOREAN WAR

Seventy years after fighting broke out between North and South Korea, explore the conflict through iconic images

PLUS…

THE CHANGING FACE OF MARRIAGE ROME'S BLOODIEST EMPERORS **WHAT IF HENRY VIII AND KATHERINE OF ARAGON'S SON HAD LIVED?** THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN **JACK THE RIPPER** EMILY BRONTË **AND MUCH MORE…**

BBC HISTORY REVEALED

GETTY IMAGES

CROSSWORD & PUZZLES

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CROSSWORD No.82

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

ACROSS

1 Henry 'Birdie' ___ (1883–1912), Antarctic explorer (6)

4 One of three men thrown into a fiery furnace, according to the Book of Daniel (8)

9 Country ruled from 1971 to 1979 by Idi Amin (6)

10 Perhaps the 12th, or the Revolution of 1688? (8)

11 Bertolt ___ (1898–1956), German playwright (6)

12 Roman emperor from AD 37 to 41 (8)

13 ___ Zedong (1893–1976), chairman of the Communist Party of China from 1949 to 1976 (3)

14 Border ___, medieval Anglo-Scottish raider (6)

17 Naval battle of 480 BC (7)

21 Naval battle of 1942 (6)

25 1969 Ken Loach film (3)

26 Jean-Michel ___ (1960–88), New York-born artist (8)

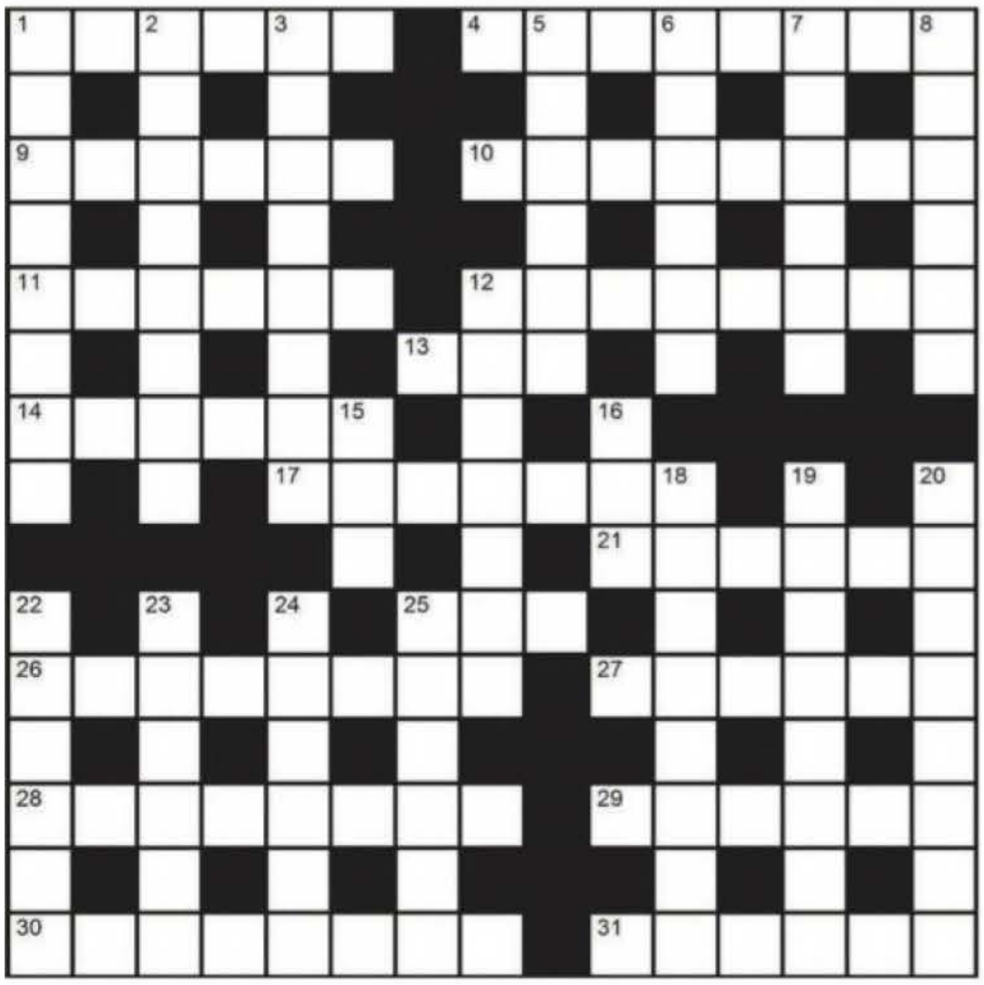
27 Iran, formerly (6)

28 Aldeburgh residence of composer Benjamin Britten (3,5)

29 Pacific atoll, site of 23 US nuclear tests (6)

30 "___ upon stilts" – natural rights, according to Jeremy Bentham (8)

31 Sir Jeremy ___ (b1932), Scottish television producer (6)



Set by Richard Smyth

DOWN

1 Name given to various high-speed vehicles driven by Malcolm and Donald Campbell (4,4)

2 Substance formerly used in lamps and as a lubricant (5,3)

3 *The* ___, 1948 Powell and Pressburger film (3,5)

5 Basque city in northern Spain (6)

6 Charles ___ (1809–82), author of *On The Origin Of Species* (1859) (6)

7 Second book of the Old Testament (6)

8 Pseudo-epic poem of the 18th century (6)

12 1972 musical film by Bob Fosse (7)

15 1985 film by Akira Kurosawa (3)

16 Novel of 1901 by Rudyard Kipling (3)

18 Jean ___ (1865–1957), Finnish composer (8)

19 Ancient symbol in Indian religion, later associated with Nazism (8)

20 Geometric monuments, such as those at Giza (8)

22 In myth, the king of the fairies (6)

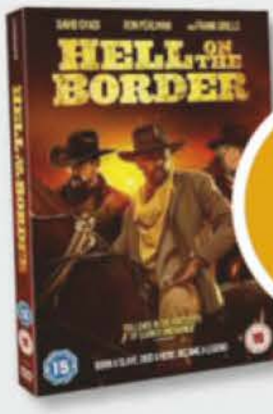
23 Essex village, possible site of a major battle of 1016 (6)

24 "Soon nostalgia will be another name for ___" – Angela Carter (6)

25 US state, admitted to the Union in 1861 (6)

Turn to page 86 for the solution to crossword No.79

CHANCE TO WIN



DVD WORTH £15.99 FOR THREE WINNERS

Hell on the Border
Lionsgate UK

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **BBC History Revealed, June 2020 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to **june2020@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk** by noon on **1 July 2020**.

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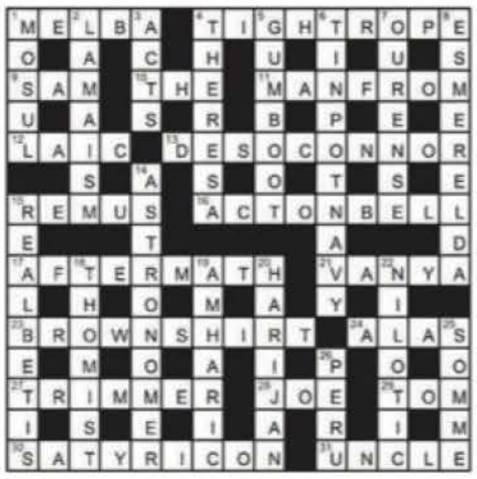
SOLUTION Nº 80



M	E	L	B	A	■	T	I	G	H	T	R	O	P	E
O	■	A	■	C	■	H	■	U	■	I	■	U	■	S
S	A	M	■	T	H	E	■	M	A	N	F	R	O	M
U	■	A	■	S	■	R	■	B	■	P	■	E	■	E
L	A	I	C	■	D	E	S	O	C	O	N	N	O	R
■	■	S	■	A	■	S	■	O	■	T	■	S	■	E
R	E	M	U	S	■	A	C	T	O	N	B	E	L	L
E	■	■	■	T	■	■	■	■	■	A	■	■	■	D
A	F	T	E	R	M	A	T	H	■	V	A	N	Y	A
L	■	H	■	O	■	M	■	A	■	Y	■	I	■	■
B	R	O	W	N	S	H	I	R	T	■	A	L	A	S
E	■	M	■	O	■	A	■	I	■	P	■	O	■	O
T	R	I	M	M	E	R	■	J	O	E	■	T	O	M
I	■	S	■	E	■	I	■	A	■	R	■	I	■	M
S	A	T	Y	R	I	C	O	N	■	U	N	C	L	E

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GETTY IMAGES X2, ALAMY X1

TRUE OR **FALSE**

ANSWERS BELOW

Have you been paying attention? The answers to the following statements can all be found in this issue of *BBC History Revealed...*

A *La Bamba* became a number one hit for Los Lobos

B Once considered a delicacy, ambergris is actually whale vomit

C The highest surface air temperature ever recorded on Earth was 56.7°C

D None of Magna Carta's original clauses remain on the statute books today

E By 1841, Britain's population had reached around 19 million

HISTORY WORD SEARCH

Find ten words that relate to...

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

T D E R R E I P S E B O R U M S S U R E A
H O P F I G O B R E E V I S R C E Z P C Z
E D O R L C U T K T F E I C U U L N W S U
R N Q E A W A I R L D J J O Y P L E U J U
M E N H Y D A I Q E K I O E T B I F A P I
I U V I E K C J O C R Q N E S U A L P U I
D I K U I O N A L M U Q Y E E Q S A E U P
O I K G L I O P X J N E O L E X R D M J U
R T M O E I E P E T D Y J L N K E U H V C
I D R A N I K A C U I O A I B K V E J U N
A E R A I H I F E P D Y G T H Z T F D Z I
N G U C T R E Y W S W I C S M L B S U E U
R H A A O R S W E E F T T A N U O U P N T
E G F Y L P W T C I M E M B I G I O S O I
A Y I V L Y P A T W M R A F O O C J N E O
C O M E I C O Y E A R R P D O P B Z O L E
T G B Y U E E V M Y O O I U E M E I K O Y
I B Y I G N L E P Q E R D I V A J L Y P U
O Q E T T E N I O T N A E I R A M K Y A P
N P W Y V C I Y M B D V N M T X T V G N T

- Versailles
- Robespierre
- Guillotine
- Marie Antoinette
- Thermidorian Reaction
- Feudal
- Bastille
- Terror
- Tricolore
- Napoleon

ANAGRAM

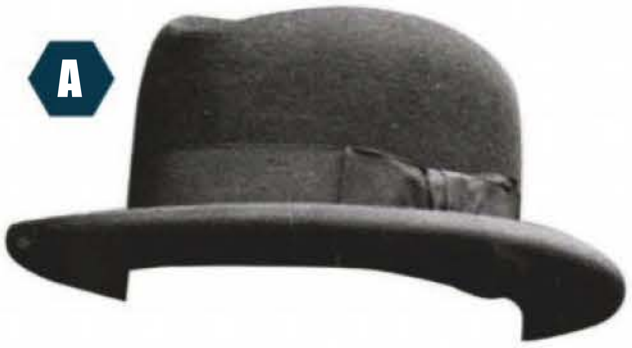
A former US president

delete or overshoot

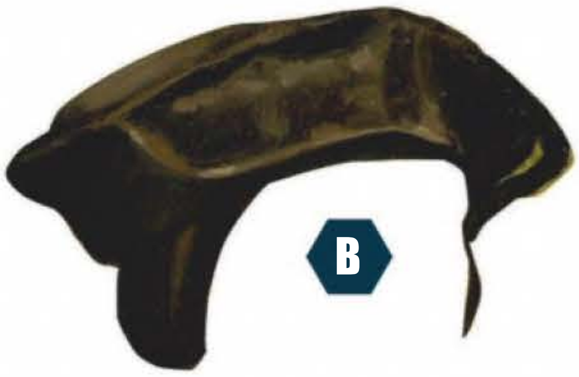
PICTURE ROUND

Can you guess these three famous people from their hats?

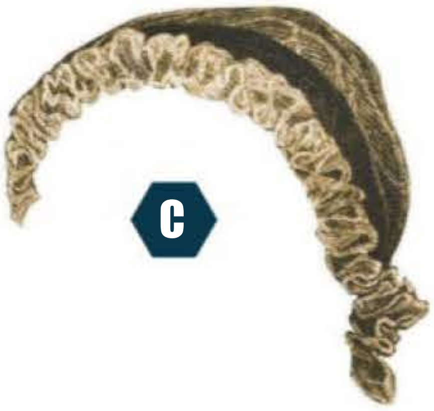
A



B



C



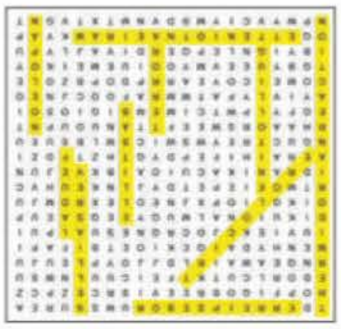
ANSWERS

True or False: A) True (see p17) **B)** True (see p61) **C)** True (see p21) **D)** False (see p75) **E)** True (see p57)

Anagram: Theodore Roosevelt

Picture Round: A) Winston Churchill **B)** Thomas Moore **C)** Jane Austen

History Word Search:



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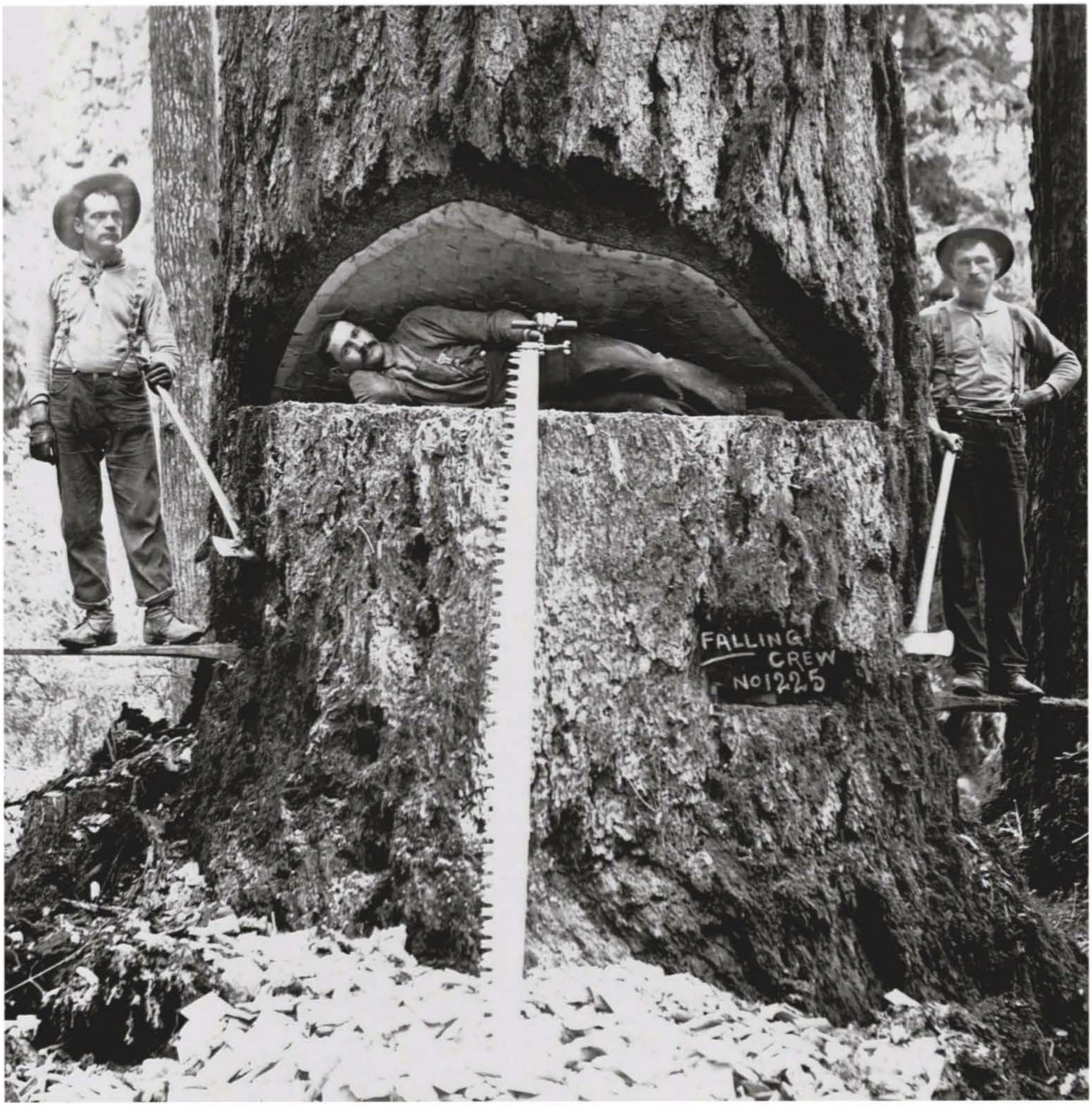
ARRESTING IMAGES FROM THE ANNALS OF THE PAST



LOGGERS IN THE US 1899

This photo of loggers posing by a Douglas fir tree was taken in Sedro-Woolley, Washington, by photographer Darius Kinsey, a prolific photographer of life in the logging towns and camps of the Pacific Northwest. America's lumber industry was booming at the turn of the 19th century, and by 1920, 30 per cent of the country's timber came from this region. In a world before chainsaws, lumberjacks – or fellers – would have to cut down trees by hand with just an axe or saw.

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REC
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6
RJM
AUTOMATIC
16 15 14

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